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Fire Raises Cry for New Building Code

Cocoanut Grove disaster spurs a long-dormant movement to initiate reforms in Boston.

The Cocoanut Grove fire has brought public pressure to bear upon the need for stronger safeguards against fire and bombing hazards. This is the first of a series of articles dealing with these efforts to remove fire hazards.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How many future Cocoanut Grove fires are in the making in Boston? How about initiating a drive to close all of the Hub City's downtown "night spots" for the duration?

What happened to Building Commissioner James H. Mooney's campaign of last winter to equip all of Boston's 40,000 buildings with proper and adequate means of egress? What has stood in the way of Boston's modernized building code that has been in the blueprint stage for nearly 10 years?

That is a roundup of some of the "hows" and "whats" being asked in civic and governmental circles today as an aftermath of the Cocoanut Grove blaze, in which nearly 500 persons perished. Behind each question stands a militant group of citizens demanding sweeping investigations into the means of protecting tenement dwellers and public gatherings from the hazards of fire.

In other words, the Cocoanut Grove fire is burning a hot trail of public pressure straight to the doors of the City Hall and State House where some representatives of the people are as thoroughly aroused to the need for legislative safeguards and straightforward enforcement of the laws as are the people themselves.

Building Code

Focal point for the concentration of these groups is the long-delayed modernization of Boston's 1907 building code which one member of the House of Representatives told The Christian Science Monitor today "will be put into operation shortly by city officials or else the State will do it for them." That was not a threat, but a burst of indignation that necessary safeguards for the people should be allowed to drag along in political circles until some major disaster brings an awakening.

It appears, however, that the city of Boston is going to do something about its own code which has been hanging fire ever since the New England Building Officials Conference first sponsored it back in 1930 under the presidency of Edward W. Roemer, then Building Commissioner of Boston. Shortly before the Cocoanut Grove conflagration, several meetings of the code committee of more than 200 architects, engineers and planners had been called, presumably to get things moving. Ironically enough, it is thought that another fire, which burned the 110-year-old Amory Hall in Maverick Square early in November, killing six firemen, had something to do with the concerted vigor of the code committee over the last few weeks.

Committee in Fog

Members of the committee claim to be as much in a fog as anyone regarding the delay in passing the code into law. It is known to contain clarifications and strengthened regulations for making buildings like the Cocoanut Grove more secure against fire. It is said to strengthen the arm of enforcement agencies, giving them more definite regulations to enforce, rather than basing enforcement largely upon

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Party Chairman

Wide World

Harrison E. Spangler

Will open G. O. P. headquarters in Washington in drive to win the Presidency at 1944 polls.

G.O.P. Nudged From Isolation By Committee

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8—Under the leadership of a new Chairman, Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa, the Republican National Committee today began the two-year campaign to capture the Presidency in 1944 by acting again to unstick the label of extreme isolationism from the party name.

The impact of all the developments at the Committee's midwinter organization meeting was to nudge the G. O. P. somewhat in the direction of American collaboration in the future peace. These developments were not decisive but they were suggestive. They indicated a trend away from the position taken by many Republican Members of Congress. They offered a forecast of party policy which yet remains to be implemented by acts. They were these:

1. Mr. Spangler himself, heretofore uncommitted on foreign policy, identified himself as a moderate internationalist. He told correspondents that while he did not consider his views as important it was his judgment that isolation from the postwar world would be impossible in fact and, therefore, untenable in theory. The new Chairman appeared to have no developed program for international co-operation, but his attitude was that such a program would have to be developed and that the Republican Party should be active in developing it.

Isolationism Rejected

2. Though forced to bring to the surface a considerable divergence of opinion on policy and leadership among the 103 members who attended the session, the National Committee openly and definitely rejected an isolationist Chairman, Werner W. Schroeder of Illinois, favored candidate of the Chicago Tribune on whom Senator Robert A. Taft and others had centered their support. So determined were the isolationists to win that they carried the voting to the floor of the meeting and were twice defeated on a record vote.

3. On post-war collaboration, as far as words can say it, the Committee took the occasion to say it again. By formal resolution the Committee unanimously re-indorsed the foreign policy resolution passed in Chicago last April in which it emphasized that American responsibility after the war

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Knudsen Hails New England's War Production

War Department aide says we must be confident, but not complacent over hard campaign ahead.

Expressing enthusiasm over New England war production, and seeing no manpower shortages here except in certain highly skilled work Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, War Production chief for the War Department, in an interview today, declared that "we must be confident, but not complacent over our hard and heavy campaign ahead."

Here for a 10-day tour of New England plants, the general singled out women for their response to opportunities in the production of fuses, instruments, and clocks, a type of industry to which they are well adapted.

General Knudsen praised President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the "year of grace" their diplomacy had gained in "keeping us out of war so long."

"Had the attack on Pearl Harbor come in December of 1940, we would have been extremely hard put to prepare for a successful war," he said.

Has Visited 600 Plants

General Knudsen, who had just come from a tour that had taken him to the Pacific Coast, has visited 600 factories in 10 months, and today said that there are "hardly any strikes," shrugging off the question as minor at this time.

Production at present is "50 to 60 per cent of peak," he said, defining peak as "total military requirement."

Peak will be reached by the end of next year with little new plant expansion, he said. Present construction is making facilities available as fast as materials and skilled workers are available.

Saying the peak "really has no saturation point," he praised the American "ability to expand indefinitely."

Production increases will result from American traditions of simplifying production methods, he promised.

2,000,000 Women Working

Some 2,000,000 women workers are now employed in war production alone, he pointed out. This will double in the next year, he predicted. Other new workers will be those just under the draft age and those beyond the draft.

"There patriotism is inspiring," he said, referring to the many youngsters and "oldsters" and women he had seen on his tour.

Asked about Donald Nelson's report of yesterday in which the percentage of increase in production was down in October, as compared with September, General Knudsen said the WPB Chairman's figures were "not pessimistic, only realistic." The Nelson report was a "progress report," he said meaning that no undue concern should be read into it that a saturation point is being reached.

"When we reach our peak," he said, "we'll produce more than any of the Axis countries," pointing out that civilians "will be glad to take further cuts in their economy as further conversions to war production are necessary for victory."

Picture of General Knudsen: Page 2.

Allies Score Victory in Use of Dakar; Advance Stalls Along Tunisia Front; McNutt Asks Full Contribution to War

Manpower administrator plans persuasion to shift Americans into most needed places.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — Although he has been vested with vast new authority, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt will still try to use persuasion rather than force to get Americans into their proper war jobs.

The only persons to be compelled by the Government to change occupations are those drawn into military service under the draft law. For the rest, Mr. McNutt prefers not even to talk about penalties for nonco-operation "until we can see what we can do."

Mr. McNutt outlined the principal points of the Government's new manpower program at a press conference yesterday after a week end of conferences aimed at getting President Roosevelt's far-reaching executive order on manpower into running order.

Five principal points in his program are:

1. Allocation of manpower to the armed forces, war industries, agriculture and other essential civilian activities.
2. Efficient use of labor for war industries.
3. Mobilization of the nation's labor reserves.
4. Transfer of workers from less essential activities to activities essential to the support of the war.
5. Providing labor needed for essential agriculture.

"Threshold of New Steps"

Although he had recommended that the new concentration of authority be accomplished by a compulsory universal service Act and the President, with an ear to labor's protests, decided it could be done by executive order and voluntary co-operation, Mr. McNutt put his own desires into the background and predicted, "We are now on the threshold of new steps which must be taken in the manpower field."

"Every effort must be made to assure that persons whose services up to now have not been used—particularly women, older workers, and persons in minority groups—make their full contribution to the war effort," he declared.

"Waste of our manpower resources—labor turnover, absenteeism, industrial accident losses—must be eliminated. Transfer of workers from less essential to more essential activities must take place on an increasing scale."

Mr. McNutt's chief attention, at present, he indicated, will be directed at areas of labor shortages and especially to the recruiting of women whose household responsibilities do not require their presence in their homes.

Labor Shortages

The War Manpower Commission's latest survey shows that labor shortages exist today in 102 areas, shortages are anticipated in 77 and labor surpluses are current in 91. Lists of these cities are furnished to the War Production Board and Government procure-

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Knox announces that 51 French ships were scuttled at Toulon—Axis gets 20.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the Allies are being delayed seriously by the rapidity with which Hitler has reinforced his Tunisian troops, they have gained a major strategic victory in obtaining the use of Dakar as a naval harborage and as an airfield for transit purposes.

General Eisenhower's agreement with Pierre Boisson, French Governor of the West African colony, has removed one of the great menaces to Allied supply lines across the Atlantic.

Dakar has three commercial docks, a naval dock, and a torpedo basin. U-boats and other marauders operating there have been within easy reach of all South Atlantic shipping routes. Although no arrangement has been made regarding the battleship Richelieu, the three light cruisers and other French naval units at Dakar, the Allies have the assurance these no longer can be used against them.

The United Nations apparently do not plan to use Dakar as an air base, but only a transit airport. Nevertheless it is helpful to have under Allied supervision a base that is only six to eight hours' flight from Brazil.

Meanwhile, until reinforcements strong enough to give General Anderson a definite preponderance over the Axis reach Allied troops around Bizerte and Tunis, the situation must remain uncertain. There is heavy fighting south of Tebourba, which suggests that the Allies have had to give some ground. Fighting has to be carried on under strafing from German Stukas, which have also been attacking docks and shipping at the Allies' key port of Philippeville, 100 miles west of the Tunician border.

The Allies, using heavy American and British bombers from Egypt and Libya, have replied with heavy attacks on Bizerte, La Goulette, nine miles to the east, and Sfax to the south.

An important contribution to our information on the Mediterranean comes in Secretary Knox's announcement of the results of air reconnaissance of the port of Toulon. Out of the 75 French vessels moored there at the entry of the Germans, only 51 were scuttled or otherwise damaged, leaving—apart from the four submarines escaped—20 ships intact and apparently available to the Germans.

Included in the 20 are 2 light cruisers, 3 destroyers, and small units. Given time, some of the three battleships or other vessels scuttled presumably could be restored to service.

Elsewhere in the global war, Allied airmen were ranging out from Australia and New Guinea to attack New Britain, New Ireland, and other Japanese bases, while General MacArthur's men pushed on toward Buna.

In Bengasi—Genius Awaits British Units

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Dec. 8—Hassan was the nearest approach to a genius in all that was left of Bengasi.

Keen-eyed, sharp-beaked, looking rather like a scrawny falcon in his knitted cap and turtle-necked sweater, he bicycled into brigade headquarters the morning after British troops entered the town and produced a letter of recommendation dated from the first British occupation with an indorsement added during the second occupation.

The gist of the contents was that Hassan was a native of Crete, was intelligent and honest, and had proved his pro-Ally sentiments. He explained that he was a trained engineer and during the previous occupations had operated the municipal power and light plant, but now that the German rearguard had blown up the same, he was eager to serve in any other capacity or as guide and interpreter.

What everyone wanted most was a change in diet from canned rations and bully beef. Hassan obliged and won the gratitude of the officers' mess by conjuring chickens from nowhere in an incredibly short time. We next set out in a jeep for the old market to enrich the menu for an impromptu victory dinner.

Rickety wooden stalls stood in a scraggly bomb-scarred palm grove on the outskirts of the town. Swarms of natives and flies vied hungerly for meager edibles—onions, garlic, pinches of sugar, rice, crummy chunks of parmesan cheese and miscellaneous Italian and German canned goods pried open so prospective buyers could sniff the contents. Some hawkers were doing a brisk business in Italian and German uniforms and overcoats. All shoved and grabbed, while shouting and haggling at the top of their lungs.

Upon our appearance the tumult faded to an uneasy hush. Traders

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Associated Press

Top: Overtaken and captured by the swiftly moving British Eighth Army in its advance into Libya, these Axis prisoners trudge back from the fighting areas after being disarmed. Bottom: Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the Eighth Army, stops for a moment in the army's headlong rush. He wears his now-famous hat which bears badges of many of the units serving under him. Official British photos.

French Leave —Or Is It Just Jean Darlan?

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—David Low, famous British cartoonist, depicted the controversy over Admiral Jean Darlan in the Evening Standard today as a magicians' act by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Secretary of State Cordell Hull with Admiral Darlan suspended in mid-air over a throne labelled "Chief of the French."

The act was called "Eisenhower levitation. Positively no strings. Optical illusion only."

Portrayed in the audience were Wendell L. Willkie, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, and Ivan M. Maisky, Russian Ambassador to London. Mr. Willkie is shouting "now make him disappear."

Darlan issue stirs concern in Britain: Page 8.

British Pledge All-Out Aid In Rout of Japan

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Messages exchanged by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill pledging their two nations to the utter defeat of Japan were made public here today.

Mr. Churchill's telegram to the President said:

"I feel it right that I should address you, Mr. President, on this day since our country no less than the United States was the object of an infamous outrage a year ago.

"The injuries we have all suffered at the hands of the Japanese during the past year have been grevious indeed. The peoples of the British Commonwealth of Natons are deeply conscious of their duty. We look forward one and all to the day when our full strength can be joined to that of our United States, Dutch, and Chinese allies for the utter and final destruction of Japan's aggressive power."

Reply From Roosevelt

The President said in his reply:

"I deeply appreciate your message. Much has happened since the treacherous attack in the Pacific one year ago today. For months most of the news was bad despite the heroic resistance of the Chinese, Dutch, British Commonwealth and American forces. Injuries that all of us have suffered at the hands of Japan indeed have been grevious.

"Partial retribution in kind has been meted out to Japanese forces during the last seven months. This is only the beginning. We will continue to strike them with ever increasing force.

"I welcome your statement and join with you in the resolution that Japan's aggressive power must be utterly destroyed. In no other way can we be certain that their infamous aggression will not be repeated."

Retribution Sure

The Prime Minister also assured the peoples of Britain's Oriental territories that the years of defense "are behind us" and that Japan would be "stripped of her conquests, punished for her treachery and deprived of her power of evil."

"Retribution has always been sure," the Prime Minister said.

He urged the peoples of Britain's conquered possessions to "keep up your hearts. We shall not fail you."

"The years of defense, of stubborn, out-numbered, ill-equipped, almost miraculous defense are behind us," the message said. "Everywhere the United Nations turn to attack."

Wanton Aggression

Describing the Japanese attacks on Hong Kong and Malaya as "one of the most wanton acts of aggression recorded in history," Mr. Churchill said, "Japan coldly, greedily and treacherously calculated that we should not then have forces available to save our British territories and states in Malaya and Borneo for whose defense we were responsible.

"The storm which now lowers over Germany and Italy is spreading to Japan; there will be no softness or respite for her.

"Before the Japanese invasion all of us, Malays, Indians, Burmans, Chinese, Dutch, British, had gone far together on the road toward an ordered, civilized and happy life. Our progress was only interrupted. When Japanese aggression is broken, as broken it will be, we shall go forward again and find together an even closer comradeship, even surer paths to happiness for each and all."

Allies Get Dakar:

French to Release Interned Vessels

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that Dakar has been turned over for use by the United Nations' navies. Its airfields have been placed at the disposal of the United States and Britain for use of Allied planes in transit.

The United States General, commander of the Allied campaign in North Africa, said the rights to use Dakar were granted by Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa, acting in co-operation with Admiral Jean Darlan.

The agreement was expected virtually to end the German submarine menace in the South Atlantic and to cut thousands of miles from the distance now necessary for delivery by sea of Ameri-

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Three Papers Are Honored for Good Neighbor Policy

La Nacion, Buenos Aires; El Dia of Montevideo, and The Christian Science Monitor.

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, El Dia, of Montevideo, Uruguay and The Christian Science Monitor were announced as winners of Maria Moors Cabot silver plaques for distinguished service in the field of Inter-American relations at a luncheon in honor of the award winners given by Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today. The Monitor is the first United States newspaper to be so honored.

Presentation of the awards will be made at a convocation in the Low Memorial Library, Columbia University tomorrow afternoon at which Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor; Dr. Angel Bohigas, Managing Editor of La Nacion, and Dr. Alberto Lasplaces, Foreign Editor of El Dia, will accept the awards for their newspapers. Gold medals will be awarded in absentia to Dr. Luis Mitre, Editor of La Nacion, and Dr. Lorenzo Batile Pacheco, Editor of El Dia. Following the convocation, there will be a reception in

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Maria Moors Cabot Prize

Silver plaque awarded three papers for distinguished service in Inter-American Relations Field.

Annals of Monitor's aid in laying foundation for understanding in Western Hemisphere.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-four years of sympathetic, continuous, and realistic activity in promoting understanding among the 21 American Republics are recorded in mellowed files of The Christian Science Monitor, which today is honored with a Maria Moors Cabot Prize.

In its very first issue, Nov. 25, 1908, the Monitor laid a foundation for editorial and news policies animated by the constructive desire to build friendship in the Western Hemisphere.

It is a safe assertion, from the record, that this newspaper has devoted more space to Latin America, in ratio to total columns available, than any other English-language newspaper published outside of the southern countries themselves.

As early as 1912, two full pages each week were set aside exclusively for important news from all of the Latin-American countries.

During 1913, the Monitor sent a Staff Correspondent around South America. In contrast with today's instantaneous radio and swift air mail, he had to file some of his

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Bulletins

President of Cuba Guest at the White House

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The White House announced today that President Batista of Cuba arrives today to be a guest of President Roosevelt. After a round of conferences in Washington, General Batista and his staff plan to visit New York and Buffalo, where they will inspect airplane factories.

Joseph P. Kennedy Confers With Roosevelt

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, former American ambassador to Great Britain, conferred with President Roosevelt today, but declined to say whether he might accept some new government job.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-out Hours

Dim-out begins Tuesday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:30 a. m.

Dim-out begins Wednesday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:30 a. m.

Cocoanut Grove's Seating Permit Less Than Number of Fatalities in the Fire

Cocoanut Grove Indictments Are Rumored

Speculation over the indictments which may include persons high in local and state politics formed a background today for the State-County Board of Inquiry whose investigation of the Cocoanut Grove fire continues in secret.

It was generally known that local and state laws were being examined by the legal staff of the Joint Board, under Robert T. Bushnell, State Attorney General, and William J. Foley, Suffolk County District Attorney. The stream of witnesses continued at the headquarters of the Commonwealth's Department of Public Safety where the secret hearing is being held.

These witnesses included patrons and past employees of the Grove, who described various angles of the fire with which they were familiar. This testimony was known to be under scrutiny to decide whether public officials were guilty of malfeasance and nonfeasance in enforcing safety laws here.

Arrangements were being made to take testimony for depositions from witnesses who are still confined in hospitals. One of these is Barnett Welansky, a principal owner of the Grove. There was no indication that he was under police surveillance, and it may be some weeks before he is interviewed.

City Censor Called

John J. Spencer, Boston City Censor, was one of the witnesses called this morning; his job has been to help determine who should receive licenses for such establishments as the Cocoanut Grove.

Also included in the 11 witnesses was Bartlett Tyler, of the Boston Fire and Police Notification Company.

Meanwhile, the 23 members of the new Suffolk County Grand Jury which may hear the State-County case have been chosen.

Mr. Bushnell is reported interested in the makeup of the new Grand Jury which will sit for six months starting in January.

Four More Clubs Reopen

Four additional closed night clubs and restaurants were permitted by the Boston Licensing Board to reopen after Boston building and fire insspectors had approved the premises.

Twenty-nine other clubs and restaurants still remained closed. In some of these establishments extensive alterations have been ordered to eliminate dangers to public safety.

A bill prohibiting the use of revolving doors in night clubs and other public licensed places accommodating 25 or more persons was filed with the clerk of the Senate.

The bill, which also required that all exit or entrance doors to such establishments must open outwardly, was filed by Senator William P. Grant (D) and Representative Robert L. Taylor of Fall River.

Leases Recorded Yesterday

Late yesterday two leases of Cocoanut Grove property to Barnett Welansky as lessee were recorded in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds.

One lease, dated Aug. 31, 1942, leases to him the building at 2 and 4 Shawmut Street, and 59 Broadway. The other, dated Aug. 10, 1942, leases him the building at 6 Shawmut Street. Both leases run for 10 years at annual rentals of $1,440 for the first and $600 for the second. The lessors are Albert H. Eichorn, Mary Amelia Eichorn, and Frederick C. H. Eichorn.

The first two lessors apparently signed some time ago with a steel pen in black ink. Frederick Eichorn and Mr. Welansky apparently signed the lease yesterday, as the signatures are in fountain pen light blue ink, and the leases bear, under date of yesterday, the acknowledgment of Frederick Eichorn's signature, taken by Fosdick P. Harrison, attorney of 24 School Street.

Both leases state "the lessee covenants that no trade or occupation shall be carried on upon the said premises or us emade thereof which shall be unlawful, improper, noisy or offensive or contrary to any law of the Commonwealth or ordinance or by-law, or injurious to any person or property, and no act or thing shall be done upon the said premises which may make void or violate any insurance of the said premises or building against fire."

By a Staff Photographer

War Production Chief Visits New England

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, War Production Chief of the War Department, now on a 10-day tour of New England plants, left, holds press conference, while Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, District Chief of the Boston Ordnance District, right, looks on.

Cocoanut Grove Fire Stirs Cry for New Building Code

Continued from Page 1

the discretionary powers of the Commissioners, as is now the case.

"I hope to live to see the day when Boston will have its new building code in operation," declared Francis Bulfinch, Boston architect and former chairman of the engineering subcommittee. Mr. Bulfinch has been a member of the code committee ever since the idea first took shape in 1930.

Mr. Bulfinch referred to the opposition of old-time building inspectors to the new code claiming that "they can answer most of the questions put to them from memory now. But it would take six months to find an answer to one question under the new code, they say, which would require extensive study."

Presumably the inspectors refer to the 450 pages of new laws passed by the Legislature in 1938 and repassed in 1939 when the City Council rejected the original draft on the argument that the Council did not have the right to amend the code. Since the Legislature granted this right in the 1939 redraft, the code has been under study by the committee of which Mr. Bulfinch is a member.

Speaks for Itself

"The fact that there are 450 pages of material," said Mr. Bulfinch," speaks for itself as to the vital need for building reforms in Boston. These reforms have been strongly opposed by a lot of cheap apartment house owners as well as some in town commercial interests."

"But if you ask me," Mr. Bulfinch continued, "there are enough laws on the books now to protect most of our buildings against fire hazards. These laws are susceptible to all kinds of interpretations, however. The new code is more definite, leaving less to the imagination and discretion of the commissioners. Even then, it will be how well the laws are enforced that will tell the future story . . . either of tragedy or of protection."

Mr. Bulfinch had every reason to believe that the new code would be completed shortly in the form of a city ordnance, with no further need for revising it. There will be clauses attached based strictly upon the experience of Cocoanut Grove. And Boston will have taken a step toward relief which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin urged upon the City Council back in 1938 when he said: "It seems almost imperative to accept this code in order to remedy present chaotic conditions."

But that is only part of what the new code promises to do for Boston. Much of the blame for the failure of the city to keep abreast of modern housing trends is attributed to the fact that the old code is predicated upon the use of construction materials that have been outmoded. This has been due in part to the fact that the city never has had complete autonomy over its building regulations, since the present system gives the State Legislature the right to dictate terms to the city building department.

The new code removes that problem, by permitting the City Council to amend its own code.

Although 1,000 Persons There License Called for Only 460

Restaurant licenses granted the Cocoanut Grove permitted seating of only 460 persons, in spite of the fact that an estimated 1,000 were in the Club on the night of the disastrous fire, November 28, it developed today in Boston official Fire Department hearings.

Disclosure by Louis Epple, for 36 years Secretary of the Boston Licensing Board, that the management asserted in license applications it had provision for fewer persons than were actually fatalities of the fire highlighted a day which also included further inquiry into circumstances surrounding the handling of money and "charge accounts."

In testimony yesterday, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly elicited from the bookkeeper of the Grove assertion that she, personally, paid salaries and other expenses out of a bank account in her name.

The bookkeeper was Mrs. Rose Ponzi Genecco, former wife of the deported financial "wizard," Charles Ponzi.

In repeated questions this morning, Commissioner Reilly demanded of Mr. Epple whether or not hearings had ever been held in connection with the original granting of a license to The New Cocoanut Grove, Inc., in 1933, or annual renewals of that license.

No Formal Hearing

Mr. Epple replied in each instance that no formal hearing had been held and that none was considered necessary because no complaints had been registered.

In the license application which would have legalized Cocoanut operations for 1943, had it been granted, the management asserted, according to Commissioner Reilly, that they had seating accommodatiosn as follows:

Tables—100.
Chairs—400.
Fixed stools—30.
Movable stools—30.

In other years, up to and including 1942, the management said it had accommodations for no more than 430 persons. The difference between 1942 and 1943, during the course of which the cocktail lounge was constructed, amounded to only 30 movable stools, the Commissioner pointed out in the course of reading from the management's application.

Tables Issue

No mention of tables in the new cocktail lounge was made, although previous witnesses, including Police Captain Buccigrows, testified they had been seated at such tables.

Q. "Is it a violation of the law to have more tables than is stated in the application?" Commissioner Reilly asked.

A. "It is not. It is simply bad form. If we find out, they get hauled up before the Board," Mr. Epple replied.

He added, however, that statements in the applications were made under penalties of perjury.

Previous witnesses have testified that the large crowd which was caught in the ill-fated night club while a roaring fire burned around them was "just an ordinary Saturday-night crowd," like many others during the football season.

Mr. Epple disclosed in the course of testimony that Massachusetts State Police had examined the license applications.

Considerable interest was also evident at the hearing in connection with another incidental disclosure by Mr. Epple that Barnett Welansky once asserted in writing that he had "no interest in any other licensed place selling alcoholic beverages."

He made the statement in the course of accepting 20 shares of stock, apparently a controlling influence in the Grove, from his brother Benjamin, who had been the President since 1935. The transaction was dated October 6, 1942.

It was disclosed in the course of Mr. Epple's testimony that in 1933 the first President of The New Cocoanut Grove, Inc., was one Angelo M. Lippi, who apparently was the heir of Charles "King" Solomon, "boss of the Boston underworld," proprietor during several prohibition years. "King" Solomon was murdered in 1033 at a second night club.

One Complaint

In the course of the Grove's 12-year history, only one complaint in writing reached the Boston Licensing Board, Mr. Epple related. Commissioner Reilly said this complaint involved "matters of personal conduct of an individual other than an officer, employee, or responsible person in the Cocoanut Grove," and declined to disclose publicly its nature. He said it had nothing to do with the circumstances of the fire.

Otto Spiller, Boston Certified Public Accountant, who said he audited the books of the Cocoanut Grove each year since 1933, was also called to the stand today to describe the financial condition and practices of the night club.

He testified that although 100 stocks were authorized, only 30 were issued, having a total value of $2,000.

Miss Ella Casella of Medford, Mass., checkroom girl in the new cocktail lounge, said in other testimony yesterday that an announcement over the club "broadcasting system" precipitated the panic by saying, three times,

"Get your coats, everybody, and run."

This was the first time any witness had mentioned a loud speaker system of any sort in the club.

Miss Casella further testified that she received her job in the Cocoanut Grove quite unexpectedly after applying to Al Taxier, manager of the Rio Casino, for a position there.

Testimony elicited from the assistant head waiter, Charles Mikalonis, and other witnesses developed a difference of opinion as to the seating capacity of the three principal rooms of the Grove. Mr. Mikalonis set the total seating capacity at about 460 persons; others felt it was higher. Approximately 1,000 are believed to have been in the night club Nov. 28.

Mrs. Gnecco said that during her 11 years as bookkeeper, she worked under three different employers, a Mr. P. Pini, Barnett Welansky, and during prohibition Charles "King" Solomon, "boss of the Boston underworld."

Commissioner Reilly questioned her on the subject of current ownership of the Grove, and she replied that Mr. Welansky was the owner.

Q. "Personally, or a corporation?"

A Corporation

A. "Oh, a corporation."

Q. "Did you ever attend a meeting of the corporation?"

A. "Not that I can ever remember."

Previous witnesses have testified that they believed the corporation never met.

Mrs. Gnecco said the Cocoanut Grove had a large amount of liquor on hand the night of the fire in anticipation of higher prices and possible scarcity.

She answered "yes" when asked if a heating system had been installed in the last 11 years, and "no" when asked if an attempt had been made to convert it from oil to coal.

She said Samuel Rudnick was the general contractor and she paid laborers under an agreement between Mr. Rudnick and Mr. Welansky. Asked who paid Rudnick, she laughed and replied:

"He said he was doing the work for nothing. Once I sent him a bill for food and he told me 'I don't get any money out of this place, so why should I pay it.'"

Q. "Then he wasn't on the free list?"

A. "No, he wasn't."

Doors Locked

The witness said that since she was robbed about two years ago, care had been taken to keep all the doors locked.

Q. "Did you have an automatic push-button system to open any door?"

A. "Not to my knowledge."

In the course of her testimony, Commissioner Reilly made an effort to secure the Cocoanut Grove records, which proved to be in the possession of State police.

Questioning her on financial methods, the Commissioner said,

Q. "Did you pay the help at the Cocoanut Grove?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "By cash or check?"

A. "In cash."

Q. "Was this money from a checking account?"

A. "Yes."

She said it was at the Pilgrim Trust Company in the name of Rose N. Gnecco.

Q. "In effect, your personal account?"

A. "Yes."

Co-ops Advocate Coupon Rationing

Institution of coupon rationing of scarce goods without delay was advocated by the New England Co-operative Federation, representing 70 local consumer-owned co-operatives with 30,000 members, in a resolution passed at the organization's annual meeting at Temple Hall, Allston, recently.

"Business-as-usual cannot be tolerated if we are to win the war, and freedom of purchase must be forsaken for the duration for coupon rationing," the resolution stated in its appeal to James F. Byrnes, U. S. Director of Economic Stabilization, to begin without delay the coupon rationing of scarce goods so as to provide fair and equitable distribution of them all.

Liberty Ship Brewster Launched in Portland

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Liberty ship William Brewster, completed a day ahead of schedule despite a three-day work stoppage at the yard due to awage and classification dispute, was launched today at the South Porland Shipbuilding Corporation.

The vessel was sponsored by Miss Barbara Brewster of Nashua, N.H., a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of Plymouth Colonyfi for whom the vessel was named.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold this afternoon and tonight. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Continued moderately cold this afternoon and tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:27 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 12:43 a. m.; height 11.8 feet.

Women Seen Willing to Quit Jobs After War

While 6,000,000 more women are needed for war production, women who should not go into war industry ought to stay out, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional Manpower Director for New York State, counseled women here today.

Mrs. Rosenberg, who holds one of the biggest jobs in the country of providing workers for war plants, proved on her arrival in Boston this morning to have nothing about her of the factory atmosphere. Colorful, attractive, set off with a decidedly feminine hat, she was brisk, quick, and practical.

Doubtless it is this practical quality of seeing things as they are that gave Mrs. Rosenberg earnings at the rate of $30,000 this year, mostly in the field of labor—$7,500 when New York Director for the Social Security Board and the balance as a consultant.

It was the same trait that led her this fall to drop the outside tasks when questioned, and today to forecast that no woman's revolution could come as a result of this war, but that the majority of women would naturally drop out of industry when there was no longer need for them there.

Women With Children

"Women with small children should not go into war industries unless it is essential," the New York Manpower Director said. "They have got to make their contribution at home.

"Women will have to remember, probably more than the men, that what we are fighting for must be preserved on the home front in our family life.

"In a great many communities there will be enough women without young children, married women, women with older children, who will feel that they ought to go into war industry.

"I think women have a very difficult job in the decision. Many will have to do some of the less dramatic jobs of replacing men in some of the less essential industries.

"There are, however, places where the labor shortage is so great that even women with small children must go in, and provision for the proper care of children should be made.

"We feel women will be much more useful in war industry if they have some preliminary training," Mrs. Rosenberg continued. "This will not make them skilled mechanics but will give them the feel of the machines, get them used to shop discipline, accustom them to standing long hours, and help them to find out what they are best equipped to do when they get a job.

Kind of Job

"What kind of a job should women go in for? That is so hard to say. It depends on the locality. Where the great need for women is in airplane plants, they should take those openings. Likewise, where the ammunition plants must have women, that is the work. Women will have to choose where they can best do the job."

Pointing out the need of workers on the farms, Mrs. Rosenberg said a great many women from the cities were going to the farms, besides women brought up on the farms returning to them. Many of these women will need training, because no farmer, especially in dairying, would dare risk his expensive machinery without proper training. "I think the farm is a very natural place for women," she added.

Asked if she thought the war had opened a golden opportunity for women, Mrs. Rosenberg did not answer with enthusiasm. "It is a grand opportunity for women to show that they are prepared for sacrifice," she replied. "Women have asked for equality of suffrage and opportunity. They now have the opportunity and should show it in the equality of sacrifice. They should go into the industrial army which is just as important as the military.

"I feel when this war is over a certain number of women will remain in industry. The younger will get married, raise children, have a home and family as always. The great majority of the women will go out of industry."

Mrs. Rosenberg took an outstanding part in a panel discussion of the manpower situation at the noon meeting today of the Advertising Club of Boston.

Baptist Ministers Urge Prohibition

Characterizing the Cocoanut Grove disaster as an "unspeakable affair" which "will remain forever as Boston's shame," the Baptist Ministers Conference of Boston was on record today as urging swift re-enactment of national prohibition.

Copies of resolutions favoring abolition of the manufacture, distribution and sale of intoxicating liquors, adopted at yesterday's meeting, are being sent to President Roosevelt, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Illustrated Books" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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NO. 285 GIFT BOX . . . . . $2.85 Chocolates, Jelly, Raisins, Dates, Figs and Walnuts.

Other Assortments $1.65 to $25

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Should you seek the name of a Monitor-advertised florist, rug cleaner, or hardware store . . . or a certain product . . . a Bureau will gladly tell you just the advertiser that can serve you. If you plan to take a trip, keep this Bureau listing, and call for information when visiting any city where a Bureau is maintained.

A TELEPHONE "WHERE TO SHOP" SERVICE FOR READERS

Note: This service is not available on Sundays

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham—8-5 p. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3-6661
Montgomery—9:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Dial 4409

ARIZONA

Phoenix—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3-2737

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Crestview 8-8901
Fresno—9 a. m.-1 p. m. 3-8118
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun., Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Citrus 1-1282
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. La. 2636
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sat. Or. 7-4344
Long Beach—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 645-198
*Los Angeles—9:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Tucker 2181
Oakland—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Olympic 7720
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—9-10 a. m. Mon. and Tues. 4677
Redlands—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 22904
Redwood City—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily 2205-R
Sacramento—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 5-1211
San Diego—9 a. m. to 12 m. daily ex. Sat. Jackson 3713
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 693
Santa Ana—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3467-W
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Ventura—9-1 daily ex. Sunday 26163
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Arizona 34088

COLORADO

Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Tabor 2980

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—Daily 4-7622
Greenwich—8-5:30 daily, Wed. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Greenwich 2197
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3619
New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2318
Norwalk—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Norwalk 6-6271
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—9-48 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-3408

DELAWARE

Wilmington—Daily ex. Sun. 9678

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—8 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. National 2147

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily, Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. 5-7057
*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sunday 32248
St. Petersburg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sunday 93-861

*Branch Office

Tampa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sun. 5-1943

GEORGIA

Atlanta—9-11 a. m. daily Hemlock 7247-R
Macon—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 70

ILLINOIS

Aurora—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 2-2626
Bloomington—9-11 a. m., Mon., Wed. Fri. 4009
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—Daily 5755 Red
La Grange—8:30 to 9:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. La Grange 4434 or Western Springs 6179
Moline—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Moline 6848
Oak Park—9-6 daily ex. Sun. Euclid 7376
Park Ridge—Mornings Monday, Wednesday, Friday Park Ridge 1876-M
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—9-10 a. m. daily Maine 2351
Rock Island—9 a. m.-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Rock Island 4457
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Dial 2-7932
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. H-26988
Winnetka—9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Winnetka 3779

INDIANA

Fort Wayne—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. H-26988
Hammond—9 a. m.-11 a. m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Hammond 45
Indianapolis—9-4 daily ex. Sun. Lincoln 7922

IOWA

Davenport—9-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7473
Des Moines—9 to 4 daily, ex. Sat. and Sun. 5-6144

KANSAS

Topeka—Daily 7999
Wichita—9-12 noon, 1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 84791

KENTUCKY

Louisville—9 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. weekdays ex. Tues. Magnolia 2947-J

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—9 to 5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 9057
New Orleans—9 a. m.-3 p. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. Audubon 2838

MAINE

Bangor—9-12 daily ex. Sun. 2-8096
Portland—8 a. m.-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 96269

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Brockton—12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri. Brockton 1921
Brookline—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-10 a. m. daily Trowbridge 8676
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Haverhill—Daily 962-R
Lowell—9 a. m.-12 m. 3-2240
Malden—9 to 10 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m. daily ex. Sundays Malden 7788
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sundays and Holidays Melrose 4284-R 1885-R
Newton—9 a. m. to 12 m. Mon. and Wed., Sat. 1-5 p. m. Bigelow 0494
Quincy—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sunday Granite 6781
Reading—9-12 daily ex. Sunday Reading 1933
Somerville—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Somerset 3057
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1317

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1163
Grand Rapids—9-12 Mon., Wed. and Fri. 92967
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-9981
Lansing—10 to 4 ex. Sat. and Sun. 41718
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442
Saginaw—9 a. m. to 12 m. daily ex. Sun. and holidays 3-6545

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Main 1784
St. Paul—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Riverview 8299

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5173

MONTANA

Billings—9-12 daily except Sat. and Sun. 8206
Butte—9:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 2-3909
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 5533
Helena—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1215-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. WA. 1984

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—6-7 p. m. daily ex. Sunday, 3-6 p. m. Sat. 2479
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 5-7:30 p. m. daily 8843

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Orange 6-6773
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-6914
Maplewood—9 a. m. to 12 m. ex. Sat. and Sun. South Orange 2-3274
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1300
Orange—9 to 11:30 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Orange 3-0005
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sun. Plainfield 6-0202
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Westfield 3-1314

NEW YORK

Albany—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3-8794
Auburn—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Mon.; Mon. 9-11:30 a. m. 2308-J
Binghamton—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 6-9021
Brownville—Daily Brownville 2-3531
Brooklyn—8:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. Mon., Wed., Fri. South 8-0838
Buffalo—Daily LI 4060
Flushing—Tues. and Thurs., 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Flushing 9-0048
Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. BO. 8-3600
Hempstead—9-5 p. m. daily 1885-M
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Fri. HA. 4-3060
Jamaica—11 a. m.-4 p. m. ex. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and holidays Ja 6-1141
Mount Vernon—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex Sat. Beverly 7-8210
New Rochelle—9:30-11:30 a. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. 2-4483
*New York—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lackawanna 4-9000
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Vir. 7-6183
Rochester—10 a. m.-12 m., 4-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Glenwood 3560
Rockville Center—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 3782
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 4-4541
White Plains—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. and Mon. Gladstone 1921

OHIO

Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. University 7622
Cleveland—8:45 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Cherry 7800
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Adams 8434
1:30-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Walnut 3641
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m., TA-3948; 1:30-4 p. m., RA-6368, Daily ex. Sun.
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4439
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sun. 3-6249

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 7-2788
Tulsa—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 4-0597

OREGON

Astoria—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 636-R
Portland—9:30 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Beacon 9200

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie—8:30-4 p. m. daily ex Sun. W 82-367
Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Pennypacker 0186

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Gaspee 7618

TENNESSEE

Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-9727
Memphis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-8547

TEXAS

Amarillo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-1332
Austin—10-12 m. daily ex. Tues. and Sun. 8-4885
Dallas—9 a. m.-12 m. daily Lakeside 1074
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 5-4000
Houston—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs. Fairfax 0622
San Antonio—Parkview 38838

VIRGINIA

Norfolk—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 29100
Richmond—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sat. Fri. 4-2794

WASHINGTON

Bellingham—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. and holidays. 2313
Bremerton—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily 1888-W
*Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Main 3004
Spokane—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4802

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—9 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily Marquette 4416

HAWAII

Honolulu—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 91199

CANADA

ALBERTA

Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily M. 2986
Edmonton—9 to 12 daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 71943

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Pacific 7041
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. E 9012

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily 92-912

ONTARIO

Hamilton—8-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
London—12 m.-4 p. m. daily, Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. Metcalf 8395-J
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-0470
Toronto—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lyndhurst 1989

QUEBEC

Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Wi. 9042

ENGLAND

Bradford—Daily 9044
Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 62560
Liverpool—10-11 a. m., daily ex. Sun. Great Crosby 3291
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, Sat. 9 a. m.-12:15 p. m. Whitehall 9601
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily Blackley 2042
Sheffield—After 6 p. m. daily ex. Wed. 81070

SCOTLAND

Glasgow—10 a. m. to 12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Oldhock 3869

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p.m. Sat. Windsor 0983
Sydney—10 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. F. L. 7731

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41-794
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 9:30-4 p. m. Fri. 34-129

SWITZERLAND

Berne—9-4 p. m. Wed. 27-915
Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily ex. Sun. and Mon. Lyndhurst 1989

(Corrected to December 1, 1942)

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Farm Leader Against Plan On Subsidies

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—Divided over the question of cheap food for the consumer, the Administration and the American Farm Bureau Federation, the organization chiefly responsible for the New Deal farm program, appear to be drifting farther apart.

Edward A. O'Neal, Southern Democrat who has headed the Federation for 10 years, and who has advised the President in the past on farm matters, told the annual convention of his organization that the Administration is really misinterpreting its own farm policy.

It is doing this, he said, by suggesting a subsidy to farmers for food and fiber production now, in a time of high industrial wages, when demand for farm produce would make possible payment of adequate prices in the market place, without Government aid.

Subsidy, Mr. O'Neal contended, belongs to the depression period. He termed parity payments, which his organization advocated at that time "an expedient to rehabilitate a farm economy after the disastrous depression years," and insisted that they should be replaced by fair prices now, without, however, abolishing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Underlying Assumption

"Underlying all the legislation [AAA]," he said, "was the assumption that, as the entire national economy was restored to normal . . . market prices for farm commodities would rise to parity, thus eliminating the need for parity payments by Government."

But now that this stage has been reached, he said, the Government has fixed farm prices at levels which promise to make some production unprofitable and is proposing subsidies to give farmers a fair return for their efforts. The purpose of the subsidy would be, of course, to keep the cost of living at its present level so as to prevent demand for wage increases while at the same time encouraging special types of production.

Such a plan is being tried out in New York City milk market, where the Government buys milk at $3.50 a hundred pounds and resells it to the distributors at $3.10. The Government spent $800,000 during the month of November on such a subsidy, Mr. O'Neal said.

If this action means a beginning of a grand national plan for subsidizing consumers, then farmers should be gravely concerned, the federation chief warned. He asked a long-range question:

"If consumers are to be subsidized now, when food is cheap in relation to wages, what about the readjustment period following the war, when wages may be much lower and unemployment again a problem?"

Explanation by Wickard

The Administration's position on the subsidy question, as explained by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, in a press conference here a few days ago, is that it may be necessary as a war measure to prevent inflation, and encourage needed production.

In the "Little Steel" agreement, wages were tied to the cost of living, Mr. Wickard said. If the farmer gets higher prices and the cost of living goes up, there will be a cry for wage increases, Mr. Wickard pointed out, and higher wages mean that guns and tanks and planes will cost more. Moreover, the farmer's labor will cost more, too, and his prices will need to rise again. And there you have the inflation spiral.

Subsidy to keep food prices where they are and to encourage farmers to produce those crops most needed in the war effort may well save the taxpayers money in the end, Mr. Wickard declared.

What appears to farm people as the favored position of labor came in for other comment from Mr. O'Neal. He came out strongly against the basic 40-hour week in industry, which seems absurd to the daw-to-dark farm worker who has never toiled at a machine. A basic work week of 54 hours, said Mr. O'Neal, should be established. He called the present average of 43 hours "a shameful waste of manpower when the nation is facing the worst situation in its history."

Criticizing the Administration for permitting extreme expansion of bureacracy, Mr. O'Neal admitted the Farm Bureau's part in starting some of these bureaus. "The expansion of government activity was an absolute necessity 10 years ago," he apologized. The Farm Bureau advocated it because there was no other answer to the problem of a prostrate agriculture, he said. Now, he finds that the trouble with taking on government as a partner is that "once a board or bureau is established it inevitably grows like a mushroom." He looks to Congress now to curb "bureaucracy gone wild."

Co-operation With Grange

In virtually all of his statements of policy, Mr. O'Neal supported the position of another large organization of farmers, the National Grange. He spoke of this trend toward agreement appreciatively, noting there was closer co-operation now among these and two leading organizations of farm co-operatives than there had been at any time in 20 years.

His plea for an economy of abundance indicated a new emphasis in Farm Bureau philosophy:

"Sooner or later," he said, "the individuals who make up all groups must come to accept a fundamental economic truth, namely, that the only way to increase the national wealth, the only way for everybody to have more, is for everybody to produce more."

Churchmen Told to Expand Thinking for Postwar Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8 — The Christian Church must expand its thinking and its activities that it may fulfill its destiny and become a vital force in the reshaping of the world.

This is the opinion of the leaders of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, one of the seven Protestant groups meeting in Cleveland this week in united counsel.

During today's sessions of the conference, which preceded the beginning of joint meetings tomorrow, it was affirmed that "we are on the eve of the greatest expansion of Christianity we have ever known, and that to consider Christianity in the postwar world in terms other than global would be both foolish and futile."

It was pointed out that missionaries, more than any other group, are in a position of enormous responsibility and opportunity, since they know the languages and the people of devastated countries that must be rebuilt after the war. Speakers emphasized the wholesale destruction that has taken place in a large part of the world, and the probability of whole cities yet to be razed, in Italy, Germany, and Japan. They expressed the belief that their group could be of inestimable value in the era of reconstruction.

"We, as missionaries," they said, "must be prepared to meet the needs of the people when we return to these war-ridden areas."

Renewed Interest

"With an Allied victory, we can expect a renewed interest in democracy, said Dr. Ralph Diffendorfer, Executive Secretary of Foreign Missions for the Methodist Church, whose talk high-lighted the day's sessions. "However," he pointed out, "an Allied victory and peace table will not solve the problems out of which the war grew. We must begin now to overcome any tendency toward isolation after the war."

Right now, the missionaries were told, there is a campaign to foster hatred for Europe and Europeans, and there is the further danger of serious trade rivalry being renewed the minute hostilities cease. These forces, it was said, must be crushed "before they crush us."

Discussion among the delegates brought out that there were hopeful signs. One was that the leaders of the United States Government and educators realize the importance of a charitable and enlightened understanding among all the peoples of the world, which is shown by the preparations they are making. Delegates said it is encouraging "to know that even now plans are being made for our participation in world affairs after the war"—Army personnel is being trained to deal kindly with the people with whom they come in contact, and not to deride them; they are proceeding on the basis that we will continue to have close relations with these people, and not simply crawl in our shell when the war is over; students are being forcefully reminded that "the man who does not know English can still be wise."

Good of World

"All of these things are conceded to be of the utmost importance, but they are not enough," said Dr. Harold Cooke Phillips, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland. "Do we believe that the leaders of the Allied countries can rebuild this world after the war without the help of God?" he asked. "American international policy has been conceived in selfishness. We walked out on the London Economic Conference and wrecked that, and more recently tried to corner the silver market. We've always been guided by the shortsighted policy of what seemed best for us. Nations should conform their actions to the good of the world community, and it is the duty of the Christian churches to preach that, and preach it, and preach it.

"When will we learn," he asked, "that it never will be well with any one nation until it is well with all nations? That is the law of God."

"We must not allow ourselves to be led by the blind again: our sufficiency is in God," he concluded.

Making Christianity work in the United States is vital, it was brought out, for the entire world will be looking to us; the Protestant churches must be unified in their determination to keep the United States from sagging into another postwar isolationism.

The further point was made that pressure groups such as chambers of commerce, labor unions, and business interests must not be depended on to do this, but the lead must be taken by the churches, whose interests are entirely unselfish.

The missionaries were urged to remember "that America is a beacon light to the rest of the world."

The other organizations meeting in the week's joint sessions are the United Council of Church Women; the International Council of Religious Education, the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, the United Stewardship Council, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the Home Missions Council of North America.

Halifax Likens Rumor Denials To High Role in War Service

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8 (AP)—Viscount Halifax yesterday said that those who attempt to combat the spread of rumors of differences between the United Nations "are playing your part in this war, as surely as if you were minding a machine or serving behind a gun."

The British Ambassador to the United States said in an address prepared for delivery on the first anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that propaganda was one of the weapons on which the enemy will rely more and more "as one weapon after another breaks in Hitler's hands."

Lord Halifax was the principal speaker at a banquet sponsored by the Baltimore Association of Commerce and the Maryland Branch of the English-Speaking Union and commemorating the 310th anniversary of the signing of the Charter of Maryland by Charles I. A portion of his address was broadcast (Mutual).

"The last war left the German General Staff with two firm convictions," Lord Halifax declared. "The first was that never again, if they could help it, would they fight on two fronts; and they have got two fronts today. The second was that never again would they be lured into fighting a war of exhaustion. And that is just what Hitler has lately been driven to promise them.

A War of Exhaustion

"It is to be a war of exhaustion; a war in which the mounting strength of our United Nations will make its weight more and more heavily felt as the months pass. A bleak war prospect to hold before a war-weary people!"

Speaking of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Ambassador said "it is with mixed feelings that the United Nations look back over the last 12 months. If these months have brought many reverses and disappointments, they have also carried good hope for the coming year . . .

"But this is no time for easy optimism. We have a long and hard fight before us, though we have made a good start, which itself in one important respect has changed the whole character of this war.

"We have a long way still to go. We have heavy fighting in front of us. But if, by the end of this year, we have secured the whole coast of North Africa, we shall indeed have done a great thing," Lord Halifax said.

The Weapon of Propaganda

"Propaganda is as much a Nazi weapon as is an airplane or a tank. Propaganda can paralyze the will to win. It can infect a whole nation with dry rot. It can set a people against its rulers. It can set one ally against another. . . ."

Lord Halifax said he had studied German broadcasts to Britain and to the United States.

"One of the rules," he continued, "is that Britons should not listen to what is said to Americans, nor Americans what is said to Britons. . . ."

He cited a number of examples including one in which Americans were told, "so long as the mothers of the United States are willing, England will fight to the last drop of Iowa blood."

A few days later, he said, the Berlin radio said in a broadcast beamed to England, "Churchill has not yet realized that the United States has resolved to fight to the last Tommy."

The Ambassador said he had heard it said Americans did not want to defend "what is called 'British imperialism.'"

"I am certainly not going to make excuses for the British Empire, even among friends," he continued.

"I am proud of what the men of my race have done over long years for millions of people throughout the world. . . . The British Commonwealth has been one of the greatest unifying forces the world has seen.

"Nothing, of course, would suit the enemy better than the disruption of the British empire. . . ."

Message to England

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Wendell Willkie expressed belief today in a message to the people of England on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor that Americans and Britons could reach conclusions as to the purpose of the war "that are sounder than the wisest pronouncements of temporary leaders."

"The right of free expression and all it implies was attacked at Pearl Harbor," Mr. Willkie said. "Let's get on with the discussion."

The message was cabled to England and was to appear in today's issue of Lord Beaverbrook's London Evening Standard.

Mr. Willkie said it was his opinion that if a common accord of our purposes was not reached "while we fight, we will inevitably fall apart when the fighting is over" and it was for this reason, he added, that he was trying to "prod" the leaders of both nations "into frank statements of their postwar purposes."

"And it is for this reason," he said, "that I fight for the right of your people and of mine to express themselves freely to each other, unhampered by unnecessary censorship."

Illinois Central R. R. Reserve Holiday Seats

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad announced Dec. 7 it will reserve all seats on all passenger trains during the holiday period from Dec. 15 to Jan. 10. Ticket sales will be limited to space available. No extra charge will be made for coach seat reservations but only persons holding reservation cards as well as rail tickets will be allowed to board trains during the period.

Army in Probe Of Axis Allies In Camp Riot

MANZANAR, Calif., Dec. 8 (AP)—Army-enforced peace prevailed at the Manzanar Relocation Center today as military authorities, ready for any emergency, announced evacuation of all non-Japanese personnel.

The Army said the evacuation order, particularly as it affected women and children, would remain in force until certain identification of all the Axis sympathizers who on Sunday provoked a riot which compelled troops to fire into a throng of Japanese, killing one and wounding eight.

Military police on duty at the Center have been augmented by other Army units, and the place was under strict military rule. A rigid censorship had been invoked, and camp authorities early today refused any comment on the situation.

The riot started when the pro-Axis Japanese contingent attempter to celebrate the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, said the Camp Director, Ralph P. Merritt.

Amid shouts of "Pearl Harbor; Banzai, banzai;" the Japanese moved toward the troopers despite efforts to break up the mob with tear gas bombs.

The rioters pressed forward, hurling rocks, and it was then that the soldiers opened fire. The mob then obeyed orders to return to their quarters.

Mr. Merritt said the trouble originated Saturday night in clashes between the pro-Axis Japanese and the American faction. Small groups milled about the streets, but the Center's Japanese and American police managed to quiet them.

In Sunday's melee, Fred Tayama, President of the pro-Ally Japanese-American Citizens' League, was beaten severely and had to be hospitalized. Tay Uyeno, another leader among the pro-United Nations group, was taken for safety to the Inyo County Jail at Independence.

Swiss Draw Up Proposal Steps For Unshackling

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Switzerland announced today that it had drawn up proposals for the unshackling of war prisoners held by Britain and Germany, a few hours after Prime Minister Churchill had announced he hoped soon to make a statement to the House of Commons on the question.

The announcement, radiocast by the Swiss Radio and heard here, did not disclose the specific proposals made by neutral Switzerland as the protecting power for interests of the two belligerents.

The manacling and reprisal manacling of war prisoners was touched off after the Germans accused the British of tieing the hands of prisoners captured in the Dieppe raid on Aug. 18 and in sorties against Sark Island.

The first manaclings were announced by the Germans on Oct. 8. The British retaliated two days later. A total of 1,376 men were fettered by both sides.

Peru Firm for U. S.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 8 (AP) — President Manuel Prado y Ugarteche has renewed Peru's expression of solidarity with the United States in a Pearl Harbor anniversary message to President Roosevelt, and declared that Mr. Roosevelt was leading the United States to victory.

N. Y. Mayor to Crack Down On Over-Priced Gift Packs

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia announced Dec. 7 proceedings will begin immediately against stores of a nation-wide chain which, the mayor said, were selling short-weighted over-priced Christmas gift packages for servicemen.

Describing it as "one of the meanest practices" he had seen, the mayor said inspectors of the Department of Markets had examined the boxes, and found the total retail value was 85 cents, although they sell for $1.49. Commissioner of Markets Daniel P. Woolen was ordered to take immediate local action. Prosecution, it was indicated, would be under the State Agricultural Act.

Another practice described by Mayor La Guardia as "pretty rotten," was the alleged sale of short-weighted jars of tuna fish, supposedly containing four and one-half ounces. The jars have false bottoms and contain only about one ounce of meat.

Melton Makes His Debut In Metropolitan Opera

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—James Melton, Georgia-born lyric tenor, made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in the role of Tamino in Mozart's "The Magic Flute."

Critics acclaimed both his singing and his acting, one asking why it had taken the Opera Company so long to add Mr. Melton to its roster.

Mr. Melton, who was born in Moultrie, Ga., lives in Westport, Conn. He has previously appeared with the Chicago and Cincinnati Opera Companies.

Boston Lawyer Disbarred

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP)—Superior Court Justice Edward T. Broadhurst has ordered the disbarment of Philip Aronson, a Boston lawyer serving a two-year House of Correction term for implication in a "missing heirs" case.

"Perk Up" Wartime Meals with These Tempting Appetizers and Tastier Dressings!

MONARCH FINER FOODS
"Quality for 90 Years"

MONARCH QUEEN OLIVES

They're meaty, juicy fruits with that tangy, true-olive flavor. Festive looking—luscious eating, they "perk up" everyday meals and get first call and plenty of encores on your relish trays for every occasion. Ask your retail grocer for *Monarch Queen Olives* and *Monarch Stuffed Olives* today.

MONARCH MUSTARD DRESSINGS

You'll like the *quality* that makes such a flavor difference in Monarch Mustard Dressings. Try *Monarch Prepared Mustard* with the sharpness and taste you like. For an extra special delight, ask for *Monarch Prepared Mustard with Horseradish*. Then there's that mild flavorful *Monarch Salad Mustard* so many enjoy—and for something extra-special try that fast growing favorite—*Monarch Sweet Mustard Dressing*.

MONARCH FRENCH DRESSING

Colorful and luscious to look at in the aristocratic containers, *Monarch French Dressing* comes to you with the reputation of being "the finest on the market." We'll leave it to you to judge when you taste its exciting tang and flavor.

MONARCH HOME STYLE DRESSING

If you were to prepare it in your own kitchen you couldn't surpass the smooth texture, delicate flavor blend and real home style qualities of this popular Salad Dressing. Try it.

MONARCH MAYONNAISE

You can judge its quality when we tell you Monarch Mayonnaise has an egg and oil content totaling 87%—far above Government requirements. You'll taste the difference when you insist on having *Monarch Mayonnaise*.

MONARCH SANDWICH SPREAD

When young appetites want an after-school snack—when you want to serve something perfectly delicious for teatime sandwiches—spread bread or crackers with this tasty combination of Salad Dressing and chopped pickles—spiced right. Ask for *Monarch Sandwich Spread*.

Shop Where You See the MONARCH Lion Head

500 MONARCH FINER FOODS "QUALITY FOR 90 YEARS"

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women's Services Model Uniforms at Copley-Plaza

Representatives of almost all the women's uniformed services of England, Canada, and the United States took part in a "Women at War" show at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday afternoon. The parade of uniforms, modeled by more than 150 individuals, was staged by William Filene's Sons Company under the auspices of the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston.

As the procession of women in Canadian and English uniforms filed across the runway, which extended almost the entire length of the ballroom, Mrs. Hugh Henken, who is connected with the British Consulate, gave the particulars about each.

The various services of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps were presented by Capt. Alta Maloney. Then came a large group of women in milk-wagon suits, service-station uniforms, welding masks, and other utilitarian outfits—treading the runway to the tune of "Rosie the Riveter," sung by Carl Moore.

Lieut. Cathleen Atto described the work of the Army nurses as they displayed their uniforms, and Lieut. Woodruff did the same for the Waves as they modeled both summer and winter uniforms. Mrs. Lloyd Nichols presented the different services of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Chairman of the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston, introduced Dorothy Kelley, Filene's stylist, who acted as general commentator for the whole show.

B. & P. Women Planning Tree For Children in City Hospital

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston will observe Christmas this year by decorating a Christmas tree at their meeting on December 10 at 3 Joy St., at 6:00 p. m. The decorations will be gaily wrapped toys and gifts to be distributed in the children's wards of the Boston City Hospital. Miss Carolyn LaVers of Boston is program chairman, assisted by the President, Miss Bertha L. Goldthwaite of Cambridge.

A feature of the evening will be the telling of the Christmas story by means of "The Christmas Creche in Modern Art," presented by Miss Edith W. Fisher of Cambridge, who will exhibit her collection of creches gathered from many lands.

Mrs. Florence Reid Stowell of Watertown will lead the community singing of Christmas carols, with Virginia Austin, soprano, of Dedham, and Marie A. Bergeron, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, as guest artists, accompanied by Grace Davis, of Boston.

An attractive feature, also, will be a program of Swiss Folk Music by Mrs. Emily Berry and Mrs. Otto Zaugg, of Hyde Park, in Swiss costume.

Mrs. Mary Manning of Roslindale, chairman of hospitality, will be assisted by Miss Eleanor Smith and Miss Onie Hixson of Boston, Miss Margaret Gallivan of Brookline, Miss Mary Thornton of Somerville, and Miss Mary C. O'Brien of Roxbury.

Maoris Songs Will Be Heard

The tribal songs of the Maoris of New Zealand will be interpreted by Miss Bathie Stuart at Mrs. Dana Orcutt's Morning of Diversion on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, in New England Mutual Hall.

Miss Stuart, whose lectures have been indorsed by the New Zealand Government, will illustrate her talk on "Romantic New Zealand" with natural color pictures which disclose it as a land of gardens, geysers, glaciers, and lovely vistas of grandeur. Miss Stuart, wearing native Maori costume, will relate the story of the development of this Dominion, where large contingents of American soldiers are now stationed.

Doll Collectors Plan Holiday Bill

The Doll Collectors of America will meet tomorrow at 2 p. m. in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Dining Room, 9 Ashburton Place. "Christmas Angeles" and "Tree Decorations of Bygone Days" constitute the program, which is in charge of Mrs. Earle E. Andrews assisted by Miss Helen E. Perkins and Mrs. Robert Wilkins.

Members are reminded that there will be a Christmas box ready to receive a new or discarded doll or toy from anyone wishing to contribute to the cheer of some needy child at Christmas. Those unable to attend may send their packages direct to Mrs. Earle E. Andrews in Winchester, not later than Dec. 15.

FIREPLACE GRATES

Only 150 for Immediate Delivery

$12.95 Pine delivery — Hold 25 lbs. of Coal

Made of firebrick. Guaranteed to stand any coal heat

Makes an Ideal Christmas Gift

Mail orders carefully filled

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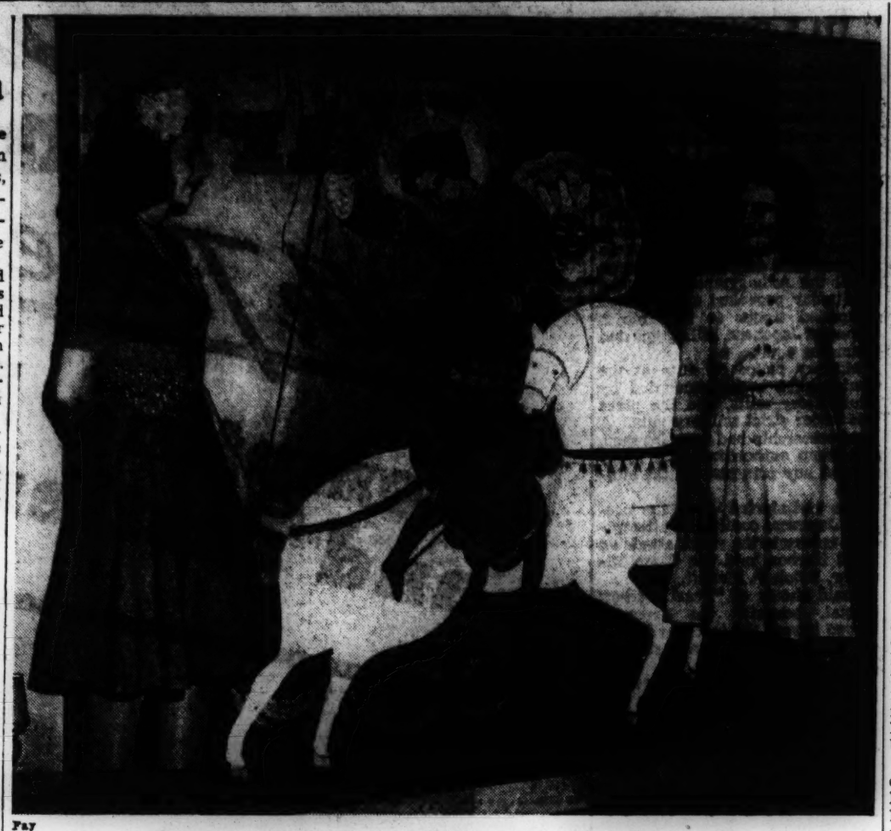


Pay

They're to Be Ushers at Reception to Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Grace Eddy of Boston, left, and Miss Anne V. Mitchell of Newton Center, who will serve as ushers at the reception to be given by the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief for Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt on Friday at the Hotel Statler. The mural, painted by Carlene Murphy Samoiloff, executive committee member, hangs in the large front room of the organization's new headquarters at 128 Newbury Street, which will be open on Friday afternoon from 4 to 7 for a public housewarming. Miss Eddy and Miss Mitchell will also be ushers at this event, which will be preceded by a buffet luncheon at the headquarters for Mrs. Roosevelt. Russian War Relief, a member of the United Nations Relief Fund, is about to embark on a State-wide drive for warm blankets and clothing for winter-bound Russians.

British Opinion Ripe for Beveridge Plan

By the Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Beveridge Committee has found public opinion throughout Great Britain ready for a large measure of social change, according to Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, one of the three women in the group who worked with Sir William Beveridge in drawing up the social security plan just published.

Mrs. Hamilton, because of being a member of the Committee, declined, when interviewed, to comment upon the report itself.

The readiness to accept change is true of all sorts of persons in Britain—industrialists, businessmen, government workers, laboring men and women—she pointed out. "Nobody," she said, "wants to go back to the conditions of prewar society." She believes this general attitude is the result of the tremendous experiences they have all been going through together.

Mrs. Hamilton emphasized, however, that public opinion has been moving in the direction outlined by the Beveridge Report for a considerable time. "England changes slowly but very steadily," she added.

Unanimity Typifies Opinion

The unanimity of opinion in support of the Beveridge Plan, which aims to provide a minimum below which no person's standard of living shall fall, indicates the immense amount of thinking that has been going on in Britain about the social problems covered in the Report, according to Mrs. Hamilton.

"Our people are talking along factual, realistic lines," she said. "They do not want any of the fine-sounding, general phrases that did well enough 25 years ago. There is a great deal of honest facing of facts these days on the part of all classes. While our men and women are devoting every ounce of their energies to the work of winning the war, at the same time their minds are alive to what their sacrifices are all about."

Mrs. Hamilton, who has served in various important posts, is at present assistant to Arthur Greenwood, British Minister in charge of reconstruction problems. "Our job," she said, explaining the work of this Ministry, "is to make general plans for reconstruction at home, and in conjunction with the United Nations to map out plans for the world as a whole."

Only preliminary work on the latter can be done by the Ministry, she added, because we must work in closest collaboration with the United States, Russia, China, and the other United Nations.

"Britain has no intention of trying to dominate the scene," she said. "We got ourselves into this mess because we did not think in terms of one another's interests, and the only way to get out of it now is to think and work together."

On the Home Front, however, the Ministry is forging ahead. It set up the Beveridge Committee, for instance, which, in the words of Mrs. Hamilton, is "a kind of first installment" of th ework the hinistry has set out to do. How the Greenwood Ministry actually functions, Mrs. Hamilton explains, is to get each separate department of state, the Ministry of Education, of Trade, of Health, etc., to carry the responsibility in the first instance for thinking through plans for reconstruction in its own field of activity.

Seek to Close Any Gaps

"Then we bring those plans together and see that there aren't any gaps. A great deal of our work at present is preparatory. It is our business to think up what needs to be thought about and see that it is thought about by the best qualified persons."

Mrs. Hamilton came to this country a few weeks ago to address the Herald Tribune Forum in New York. She spoke here today at the Women's City Club's third "Celebrity Morning," and at the Chilton Club. From here she is going directly to the West Coast. "I am anxious to find out what is being thought about over here," she said, "and what is being done in this country towards reconstruction." She is due back in England by the middle of February.

Mrs. Hamilton visited this country a number of times, speaking before women's organizations, but this is her first trip since Britain declared war. Daughter of a professor of logic at the University of Glasgow, Mrs. Hamilton attended the Glasgow High School, which she describes as a "public school in the American sense."

She spent a year at a German university and then won a scholarship at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she distinguished herself in economics, history, and classics.

In the course of her varied career, which began as a lecturer in history at Cardiff University, she has been assistant editor of the Economist; Member of Parliament; Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Postmaster General; a Governor of the B. B. C., and Alderman on the London County Council.

She is a biographer, historian, and novelist. Her writings include a life of Abraham Lincoln for the Children's Heroes Series; books on Greek and Roman history; biographies of Ramsay MacDonald, Margaret Bondfield, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, and Arthur Henderson. She has also written a number of novels, all of which have been published in the United States as well as in England.

At the outbreak of this war, she began work with the Women's Employment Federation. In this she anticipated the present demand for skilled womanpower, for the Federation advises and places women who have particular technical ability. She made a comprehensive survey of potential key-women.

Nesselrode Pudding

ICE CREAM

Take it from an old ice cream connoisseur like S. Claus himself—Hood's December special, Nesselrode Pudding Ice Cream, is really delicious.

We *could* tell you that Nesselrode Pudding is rich vanilla ice cream with luscious fruits and nuts folded in, and a wonderful flavor of spices. But that doesn't even begin to describe its super-goodness!

Best solution is to sample Nesselrode Pudding Ice Cream yourself—today. Get some at your nearest Ice Cream Dealer's.

it's HOOD'S

December Special

Sold Only Through Your Hood, Turner Centre and Neapolitan-Creme Supreme Ice Cream Dealer

Ickes to Talk Tonight About Oil Conditions

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, speaks tonight on the American petroleum situation, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. At 10:30 p. m., same station, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney will speak on "Congress and the Bureaucracy."

Conrad Thibault, baritone, sings "You Rhyme With Everything That's Beautiful," "When I Hear the Church Bells Ring," and "Old Rugged Cross," Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, sings a Cradle Song, and Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, sings "There Will Never Be Another You" and "I Sent a Letter to Santa," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"An American in England" dramatizes a visit Norman Corwin made to an English farm family, a trip to the port of Liverpool, a day at Eton, a visit to a school for evacuee children, and a dinner at the Dons' in Cambridge, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Another Way to Help

Do Your Christmas Shopping *early in the day* and *early in the season*

In this way you will help avoid the crowding which is inconvenient to you and which interferes with important wartime transportation.

Retail Merchants Bureau

N.E. Truckmen Fight Plan For 100-Mile Limit

Proposals of the Federal Government to limit transportation of freight by motor truck aroused New England truckmen to a pitch of bitter protest recently at a meeting in Boston.

The proposal was to limit maximum mileage to 100 miles per load. Unanimous resolutions were adopted at the meeting declaring this unnecessary and disruptive to the flow of vital war production materials.

Col. Eli C. Benway, given an opportunity to speak for the Regional Office of Defense Transportation, of which he is head, assured the meeting that "adequate provision would be made for truckmen who file proper applications for additional mileage."

The belief was expressed in the meeting that should the proposal be put into effect, 90 per cent of all truckmen would be forced out of business. "Will the railroads deliver freight to its destination by their own express facilities after it has reached the city where it is bound?" asked John M. Sullivan, President of Local 25, Teamsters' Union.

Mr. Sullivan also took strong exception to the 35-miles-an-hour limit for trucks, as impractical and levying a hardship on men, equipment, and schedules. He declared it was brought about by railroads and representatives of labor in railroad organizations.

Charges of inefficiency, lack of co-operation and lack of knowledge of the industry's problems were leveled at the ODT by truckmen who spoke from the floor. Colonel Benway protested, however that "up to now we have not made a mistake in any fleet certificates. If mileage is reduced it is the fault of the person making out the application."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Waterbury—Tuesdays, 11:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Vermont's Purchasing Agent Reports on Biennial Expenses

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 8—Vermont spent more than $7,000,000 in purchases incident to governmental housekeeping during the two-year period ending last June 30, according to the biennial report of the State Purchasing Agent Merton F. Barber, just submitted to Gov. William H. Wills. This exceeded Vermont purchases for the preceding two years by more than $1,000,000.

Topping the list of purchases was $4,314,717 spent for alcoholic beverages which are sold under State liquor control. The only other department for which purchases exceeded the million dollar mark was the Highway Department, whose material and supply expenses totalled $1,377,828.

Vermont's printing bill, covering all departments, boards, commissions and institutions totalled $171,958, of which $18,448 was for folders and pamphlets put out by the State Department of Publicity. Cost of legislative printing totalled $21,185.

Increases in purchase costs were fairly consistent in all departments and reflected the increasing cost of commodities. Total purchases for State institutions, for instance, increased from $861,731 in 1938-1940 to $930,894 for 1940-1942.

However, a substantial decrease was noted in purchases for the Department of Agriculture, dropping from $41,970 to $26,132. Another saving was shown in building construction committee purchases, which dropped from $338,823 in 1938-1940 to nothing in the past two years.

Among the hundreds of items noted in the report were $4,294 spent on polish, $1,847 for rope, and $5,447 charged up against notions. Only $370 was spent on musical instruments but $7,013 was laid out on smoking supplies, most of which went to State institutions.

Ball Cancelled

With convening of the Vermont General Assembly less than a month away, Gov. William H. Wills has announced that the biennial inaugural ball will be dispensed with. In lieu of the affair, however, the Governor said, an informal reception will be held in the State House on the evening of his second inaugural.

The Governor explained that since the Montpelier City Hall auditorium is closed for the winter to save fuel oil, it would be unwise, if not unpatriotic to open the auditorium for purely pleasure purposes.

Cow Population

Vermont's cow population declined by 20,000 head during the past year, according to the biennial report of the State Department of Agriculture, but there still remain more cows than people in the State.

Cows and heifers in the State numbered 276,270 a year ago but the farm census shows the latest tally to be 264,361. Dairy calves less than a year old declined 1,717.

The poultry business, however, is expanding rapidly, a census showing an increase in the number of hens during the past year from 384,423 to 458,175.

Auto Travel Cut

Vermont officials and departmental workers reduced automobile travel on State business by more than 500,000 miles during the four-months' period ending November 1, according to a tabulation compiled by State Auditor David V. Anderson.

Miles travelled on State business by automobile totalled 1,173,736, from July 1 to November 1 as compared with 1,761,402 for the same period a year ago. In spite of an increase in allowance of from four to five cents a mile, effective last August 1, the total expenditure showed a decrease for the four months, dropping to $54,316 as against $70,456 for the same four months' period a year ago.

21 Are Admitted To Federal Court

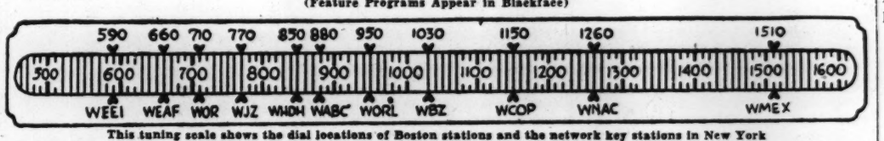
Twenty-one attorneys, including two women, were admitted to practice before the Federal Court, and a new grand jury was impaneled recently at the opening of the winter term of the United States District Court at the Federal Building, Boston.

Judges George C. Sweeney, Francis J. W. Ford, and Arthur D. Healey presided at the ceremony. The new attorneys were addressed by Judge Sweeney, who urged them to familiarize themselves with Federal procedure. The two women attorneys are Miss Marjorie P. Seavey, who is affiliated with Hale & Dorr of 60 State Street, and Miss Florence Linde of Lynn, who is a Government worker at Boston.

Philip J. Murphy of Worcester, who is Judge Healey's law clerk, was among those admitted. Joseph B. Merrill of Raynham, was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	The Three R's: variety.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"..	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	U. S. Signal Corps	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Walter Compton, news..	Count Basie's Orchestra.
4:15	Walter Gross' Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Harry James' Orchestra.
4:30	Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bridgeport String En-	Connee Boswell, songs.
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:15	Date; Talk; 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	'Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sport Digest; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	'They Perish Alone'; dr.	Lowell Thomas	Music: "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs: violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk..	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Paul Decker's Orchestra.	"Is That So?"; forum.
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	'Lum 'n' Abner'	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	activities	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	Al Jolson: Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace': drama	Dramatization
8:45	Bruce; music: News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace': drama	Romance in Music
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Press Roundup; Sports.	Variety Hour
9:30	H. L. Ickes: "Ameri-	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Musical Rendezvous	Variety Hour
9:45	can Petroleum"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Music; Salute	Variety Hour
10:00	"An American in	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news.	Bruins - Chicago hockey
10:15	England"; drama.	"This Nation at War"	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Sports comments	game
10:30	Sen. J. C. O'Mahoney	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; World War II	Dance Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Man and His Band	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	tra; soloist	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News Service	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Treasury Star Parade	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore's News	News; 'Morning Joe'	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	'Morning Moods'; music	Organ Recital; vocalists	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News comments	"Kick Congs"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills"; drama	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang; Vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	ists; Orchestra	Mason
11:00	The Sophisticators	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	'Vic and Sade'; sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	"Words and Music"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Neighborhood Call	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; drama	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Program	"Melody for Meditation"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Broadcast	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Talk: Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Myst'ry Chef; Food Facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Cascades of Melody"
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Stella Unger: 'Hollywood'	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News report
3:00	David Harum	Three R's: Variety Show	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	"Christmas Cheer"
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Booebds	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Punny Money Man
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Ted Rolfe, songs	'Right to Happiness'	Shady Valley Folks	Punny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Glen Miller's Orch.
4:15	Raymond Scott's Or.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Across the Footlights	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:30	Bowling for Liberty	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Bridgeport String En-	Glen Gray's Orch.
4:45	News Service	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Shep Field's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15	'Today as Duneans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Bowling and Football
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	'Your Neighbors'; drama	Lowell Thomas	Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred and Possy Jamboree	Concert Album	Musical program
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Fred and Possy Jamboree	Concert Album	Your Army
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin	"Siring Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Manning' orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch.	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	wagon
9:00	Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	kansas Traveler"	Music Society	Shore; guest, orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album
9:30	Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Classical Album
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists; guest	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Mignon"	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt; Re-	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Veterans' Christmas	port to Members	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	Dance Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Treasury Star Parade	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Man and his Band	News; Music	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Disabled Veterans'	Newscast	'What Can I Do?', drama	Richard Himber's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Christmas Remem-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies";	Day's End; music
11:45	brance Committee.	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 9

12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; The Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum: Mildred Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Deep Melody.
6:45 p. m.—Charlotteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (40.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble; Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; sports.
6:30 p. m.—Fraser Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"You, the War and the Future."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Melody Hall; Orch. selections.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.8 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News & news analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The daily service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Popular songs, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—'Meet John Londoner," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Complete State-Wide Blackout Is Scheduled for Some Time Next Week

Total Darkness to Hit 351 Places and 4,000,000 People

Massachusetts will plunge 351 communities and more than 4,000,000 people into total darkness in its first state-wide blackout some time between midnight Sunday, Dec. 13 and midnight Saturday, Dec. 19, it was disclosed today at the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

For the first time in the United States, Committee officials said, this blackout on a state-wide scale will be literally complete, including—if successful—every light of any sort visible from the sky.

Next week's drill will constitute the first night-time test of new air-raid signal precedures insituted in Massachusetts Sept. 24 and urged upon the War Department by Dean James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, as a country-wide standard.

Sets Pattern for Rest

Without this Massachusetts scheme, Dean Landis recently said in Boston, no United States community can black out in time to hide its targets from enemy bombers.

This is the Bay State practice, to be followed to the letter next week by more than 380,000 ARP workers and all of Massachusetts' 4,316,721 population:

1. On the first warning—the "Green 1," or test yellow—when enemy planes would in a real raid be located in the Army's listening devices, there will be a dot-dot-dot-dash call on the air raid sirens. This for ARP personnel only, and should be ignored by the general public. Gas lamps and other hand-operated street lights will begin to blink out.

Blackout Begins

2. On the second warning—the "Green 2," or test blue—when in a real raid enemy planes would be some 15 minutes away, electric street lights will be extinguished at central control switches. The blackout is beginning. Homeowners who notice the street lights go out, or who are notified by the air raid warden, must black out. Traffic, however, continues to move.

3. On the third warning—the "Green 3," or test red—when in a real raid enemy planes would be virtually overhead, the sirens will sound the familiar whining, single, repeated note, and the "air raid" is on. Every light must be out, or covered—including war plants, railroad lights, even safety beacons. Traffic stops, except for emergency vehicles. All pedestrians must seek shelter.

4. On the fourth warning—the "Green 4," or test white—the all clear is sounded on the sirens. This is the familiar one-pitched tone, uninterrupted, constant. The blackout is over.

Warning to Householders

Householders are urged not to confuse the first signal, the distinctive "call of the V" (three dots and a dash) with the next audible signal, the whoop-whoop of the sirens. The first time the sirens sound, the general public is not affected in the least.

The four warnings are transmitted from the 18 Tremont Street headquarters of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to regional warning centers. In a real raid, the warning centers would get their notice directly from the Army.

The general public will hear only three warnings: the ARP mobilization signal, sounded on the Green 1, the alarm sounded on the Green 3, and the all clear, sounded on the Green 4.

By a Staff Photographer

Army Cooks Bake Pie on Harvard Gridiron

Something new in the way of Stadium events took place yesterday as members of the United States Army Quartermaster School and the Navy Supply School, now training at Harvard's School of Business Administration, witnessed an outdoor cooking demonstration. Upper picture shows Army and Navy men grouped in the stadium. Lower picture: Lieut. R. M. Hobbie, Jr. (left), QMC officer at Fort Devens school, and Sergeant Lloyd A. Nauss proudly display the first pie ever baked in the Harvard Stadium.

Governor Sees Ickes in Quest For More Oil

Due to the continuing and increasing gravity of New England's oil situation, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, state emergency fuel conservator, will confer tomorrow morning at 11:30 with Harold L. Ickes in Washington. The Governor hopes to obtain from the Petroleum Administrator some sort of frank statement to clarify the situation, which has again been termed "desperate."

A delegation of New England members of Congress are currently meeting with fuel oil authorities and government officials in an effort to discover some means of alleviating the serious situation. They heard James C. Richdale, Chairman of the New England Council's Liquid Fuel Committee, today declare, "We've got to tell people the truth, that they may not get 50 or 60 per cent of their normal fuel-oil needs."

Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Massachusetts, a member of the investigating group, suggested that "more oil could have been sent us earlier if the proper agencies had been aware of the situation in time." Mr. Richdale retorted that he had "very little sympathy" with this view.

Industry had faced serious problems in converting from tanker transport of fuel oil to rail tank car transport, Mr. Richdale explained, and said that the railroads had done a good job of hauling fuel oil to New England.

Mrs. Rogers declared, "I am trying to fix the responsibility for this situation."

Speaking to Mr. Richdale, Senator David I. Walsh (D), Massachusetts, asked, "Can you place the blame on any agency of the Government for this situation?" Mr. Richdale replied, "No."

He said personally he was not strong for pipelines, contending that the lines and attendant pumping stations required more steel than the volume of oil that could be delivered warranted.

Mr. Richdale estimated that New England now has in storage 11,000,000 barrels of all petroleum products, about half its storage capacity, and that the daily deficit is now about 100,000 barrels. When stocks in storage reach 5,000,000 barrels, he said, the danger point is reached.

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, told the Controlled Materials Conference in Boston yesterday that at the present rate of use and of supply "we shall be out of any stock of oil in January." The one major remedy, he declared, was mandatory conversion to coal by large users, and OPA is proceeding with that program at present.

Meanwhile, individual householders were running out of fuel oil and realizing that something immediate would have to be done to supply house heat. An OPA spokesman today said:

"We're out of oil and there is no visible likelihood of our getting more. Every day we are using more oil than is coming into this area and the margin between use and supply is increasing, not decreasing. The only salvation for the individual is to convert as quickly as he can to coal. There is plenty of coal. He may not be able to be choosy about sizes, but he can always get coal."

Several oil companies have suddenly found themselves with empty tanks, and all that seems possible to distributors at the moment is pooling of facilities which will readjust the present stock but will have no effect toward increasing it, it was declared.

OPA authorities, admitting a shortage of grates for household conversions, suggested that junk yards might be able to supply some grates or, failing that, some kind of makeshift arrangement which would permit the burning of coal.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight Dec. 7
2,000 gals.	382⅔
1,500 gals.	287
1,000 gals.	191⅓
800 gals.	96

Rotary's Head Sees Neighbor Role for World

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—South Americans are looking forward to the day when, the war won, the Good-Neighbor Policy now in effect will "gain extraordinary proportions" in the days of peace, Fernando Carbajal of Lima, Peru, President of Rotary International, told the New Haven Rotary Club yesterday.

"The Good-Neighbor Policy adopted by President Roosevelt's Government in its relation with Ibero-American countries is held as a healthy reaction against purposes and procedures of times definitely past," he declared, "which at one time made the rest of the countries in the American Continent look with distrust upon the 'colusses of the North.'

"The impression gains there that continental solidarity and the Good-Neighbor Policy are to be the basis of great benefits when peace is restored.

"Not only do they think of it with a wide continental point of view but also in the generous manner of thought always used in the Americas: It is believed that those benefits must reach all peoples of the earth when the world situation permits the world-wide application of the principles of solidarity on which inter-American relations are based."

He described the elements of "an economic program which tends to create a continental economy," which he termed "extremely encouraging," based on the natural raw-material production in South America and consumption in North America.

"But," he said, "it is important to stress that there is not even the smallest desire in any of our countries that such an economy should become a Chinese wall which will economically isolate our hemisphere from the rest of the countries of the world.

"As in all the other aspects in favor of continental solidarity, there is seen the desire that everything constructive that is being done in America may serve as a point of departure to extend its benefits to the rest of the world, as circumstances may permit."

OPA Gives Percentage Table For Check of N. E. Oil Users

In addition to the daily scale of gallons of oil which Boston householders may have used and still keep within their ration, The Christian Science Monitor gives herewith the weekly consumption worked out by the Office of Price Administration for various areas throughout New England.

The amount of your ration which you have used compared with the OPA figure will enable you to tell speedily and accurately whether or not you are exhausting your allotment too rapidly. The figures are based on the ration for the prevailing heating period, which is currently Period 2.

The first report for New England, issued today by the OPA, shows the percentage of his ration the homeowner in this area should have used, as of today, for Period 2. It also shows the percentage which should have been consumed a week from today.

Percentages in representative New England places:

	Percentage to Dec. 8	Percentage to Dec. 15
Burlington, Vt.	23	42
Caribou, Maine	21	38
Concord, N. H.	22	41
Eastport, Maine	19	35
Greenville, Maine	24	42
Portland, Maine	21	39
Block Island, R. I.	13	30
Boston	15	34
Hartford, Conn.	16	35
Nantucket, Mass.	13	31
New Haven, Conn.	15	35
Providence, R. I.	18	35

If you have burned more than this amount, you are in danger of running short of oil before the coupons for the next heating period—Period 3—become valid.

Periods Vary by Zones

The second heating period in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, which are in Zone A, extends from Nov. 30 to Jan. 6, and in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, which are in Zone B, from Dec. 3 to Jan. 5. You may determine the zone in which you reside by referring to the coupon sheets.

Because the reports are based on an average, or "normal" winter, the consumer may expect his consumption will fluctuate from time to time from the weekly percentage figure. A period of abnormally cold weather may result in his fuel oil temporarily exceeding the maximum, while conversely, a week or so of generally mild weather should result in substantially less consumption than the allowable maximum.

However, if the proportion of the ration which has been burned runs consistently above the weekly figure, the homeowner will exhaust his supply before the next period's coupons are valid.

Actually, an individual's rate of use for any extended length of time should be a good deal less than the maximum estimates. For if you are using your oil at the maximum rate, you are burning every gallon of your allotment for the particular period. This means you will not have any reserve supply of oil to meet your needs in case of unusually cold spells—and due to the seriousness of the fuel-oil supply situation it is improbable that the ration will be increased at such times. As a result, OPA stated, homeowners should save as much of their ration as possible for use later this winter.

As the heating year—Oct. 1, 1942, to Sept. 30, 1943—has been divided into five heating periods (designated by the numbers 1 through 5 on the coupons), the weekly consumption reports will gauge consumption for the prevailing heating period rather than on the basis of the total year's ration.

It is important that homeowners budget their consumption on the basis of the period's ration. If you exhause your allotment for any one period, you will not be able to replenish your supply until the beginning of the next one.

The consumption estimates will be made available to practically all the larger cities in the 30-State rationed area. The figures, however, will vary between cities, as they are based on heating requirements for each particular locality as measured by average temperatures over the past 43 years.

Compute by Periods

In order to compare actual consumption with the OPA figure, the individual must compute his ration, in gallons, for the prevailing heating period. The proportion of your ration which has been used should never exceed the OPA maximum consumption figure. As the unit, or gallonage value, of the coupons used for heat have been fixed at 10 gallons for Period 1 and 10 gallons for Period 2, these rations may be determined at the present time. Rations for later periods will depend upon the unit value of the coupons, which will be announced before each period begins.

Grant Seeks to Lead Democrats in Senate

Senator William P. Grant (D) of Fall River today announced his candidacy for Democratic Floor Leader in the Massachusetts Senate. Of the 40 members of the Senate, 14 are Democrats. The Legislature will convene Jan. 6.

Free Germans' Plan to Punish Nazi Ringleaders Told in N. E.

The Association of Free Germans, an anti-Nazi organization which came into being in the United States on Nov. 29, 1941, is drawing up a proposed program of punishment for the Nazi leaders, it was disclosed today by Gerhart H. Seger, member of the Board of Directors of the Association.

In New England on a lecture tour, Mr. Seger said that the plan for the Free Germans would be to have the Nazi ringleaders tried by an international court set up by the United Nations.

They should be tried by tribunals in the countries where their crimes were perpetrated, according to the Association outline, the Germans responsible for the execution of hostages in France being tried there, the ones responsible for the crimes in Poland to be tried there, and so on.

"Territorial Robberies"

Those who have committed crimes against the German people should stand trial in Germany before a hand-picked court of democratic Germans, with the assistance of the occupation forces of the United States, Mr. Seger explained.

Members of the Association of Free Germans are most anxious, he said, to see that all injustices done by the Nazis shall be redressed, including the "territorial robberies." Free Germans feel that Germany has no right to the Sudetenland, Mr. Seger declared, any more than the United States has a right to Canada just because the Canadians happen to speak English.

The Association director, who is also editor of the anti-Nazi newspaper, the Neue Volkszeitung, spoke in warning against any optimistic belief that dismissed German generals are potential anti-Nazis. They may be anti-Hitler, he pointed out, but they are not anti-Nazi.

Army and Party Linked

Mr. Seger described the Nazi party and the Army as "married undivorcably." The Army, irrespective of any disagreements it may have had with Der Führer, has always supported him, he said.

Mr. Seger, who served in World War I as a German flier, was arrested by the Nazis in 1933 and tossed into a concentration camp from which he escaped into Czechoslovakia. He came to the United States in October, 1934, returning to Europe and coming back here again as a legal immigrant under the German quota.

Army Air Corps Takes Half of Yale Dormitories

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—Yale University announced today that 2,600 air corps officers and other personnel would take over approximately one half of the University's living facilities and one third of its other equipment next month but made it clear at the same time that Yale would continue its usual graduate and undergraduate educational program.

Edgar S. Furniss, Provost and second ranking officer of the University, explained under what arrangements Yale hoped to continue to operate as one of the country's leading institutions of higher learning while serving as a center for the big graduate course air school.

Mr. Furniss, interviewed in the absence of Yale's President, Dr. Charles Seymour, disclosed the nature of the big Army school, previously a matter of speculation.

In addition, he said, Yale hoped that when the Army embarked upon its intended program of sending selected draftees back to college for specialized training it would see its way clear to utilizing Yale's facilities to a substantial extent.

The Air Corps group will take over an entire college residential group of buildings—Silliman College, beside the living quarters at the Law School, the entire old campus and residential quarters at the Hall of Graduate Studies. The Army will send its own instrutors and other necessary personnel for this group and Yale's only connection will be the rental of the physical facilities.

The hoped-for influx of selected draftees, who may not start to arrive until next fall, will be considered, Mr. Furniss said, a part of the regular student body, although the men will not be candidates for Yale degrees. Instruction will be in the hands of the Yale faculty, which will, in most cases, follow prescribed Army courses.

A faculty survey is under way, the Provost explained, to determine how many instructors in other fields also are qualified to teach required Army subjects.

Earlier in the day, President Seymour's office had released a statement which the President had hoped to read preparatory to a planned interview in which he said he had been asked frequently whether Yale would suspend her educational program, its liberal arts courses and its B. A. degree.

"The answer to all three questions is emphatically 'no,'" he declared.

"It is our conviction, in other words, that Yale's regular educational program, as well as special war training courses, must be continued throughout the war for those qualified and able to take them," he said. "We hold to the belief that the maintenance of this program is a fundamental service to the nation."

To what he described as another question frequently asked by parents: "Can my boy go to Yale next year, or should he merely wait to be drafted after graduation from a secondary school?" Dr. Seymour gave this answer:

"Our unhesitating advice to all prospective students is to secure as much of a college education at Yale as possible. We give this advice because we believe that it will be the best possible preparation for service in war and in peace. . ."

"I wish," he said, "to emphasize that we shall continue to provide instruction for students planning to go into medicine, into technical positions in essential war industries, and shall maintain all of our liberal arts courses for those disqualified from military service."

As for the graduate schools, Dr. Seymour said that while there was properly a "sharp curtailment" in the number of law school, art school and liberal arts graduate students, the work Yale is doing in medicine, physics, chemistry and other technical fields "is of even greater importance today than before the war."

N. E. 'Rides Again' in Answer To the Attack on Pearl Harbor

War Activities in New England

The launching of a big aircraft carrier, a submarine, and three other Navy vessels; the biggest mass induction of naval reserve officers since the war began; record one-day War Bond sales on a hundred fronts; an unprecedented number of naval aviation candidates seeking to complete their qualifications before the December 15 midnight deadline; and redoubled war efforts on the part of scores of veteran, patriotic, and civilian groups—these were but a few of the ways in which New Englanders observed the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The U. S. S. Bunker Hill, newest of the aircraft carriers, hit the water from the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., at Quincy. The submarine U. S. S. Bowfin, was launched at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and two escort ships and a special service ship went down the ways at the Charlestown Navy Yard in the yard's first triple launching.

Twenty-eight young men from four New England States were commissioned to offices ranging from ensign to lieutenant to fill Navy billets as deck officers, chaplains, doctors, dentists, civil engineers, or supply corps officers.

War Bond sales were featured at the Navy Yard, and at Boston University, where a "pay-as-you-enter" campaign resulted in the sale of stamps and bonds worth more than $1,000. Observances in Boston schools were highlighted by the announcement that Boston school children have bought $700,000 worth of War Stamps and Bonds during the past year.

Christmas Dimout

New England's dimout regulations will not interfere with church services on either Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve, according to an announcement from U. S. Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area.

"There is no reason to believe the dimout regulations now in effect throughout New England will interfere with church services on Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve. For that matter, I know of no reason why any night church service should not be held as usual in the dimout area," Director Loughlin said.

"I should like, however, to have church authorities bear in mind that light emitted from stained glass windows should not be any more than that cast from the window of a home where curtains are drawn three-fourths down. When the light is brighter on the stained glass windows, the light sources should be so shielded to give the same result as those in homes.

"We are asking for the elimination of special lighting effects used to illuminate stained glass windows in churches."

Waac's Go to Florida

Three New England officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Katherine E. Young, of Provincetown, Mass., and Esther B. Karesky and Katherine Krouss, both of Dorchester, Mass., are among the 500 officers and auxiliaries selected after training at Fort Des Moines to activate the 2nd WAAC Training Center in Daytona Beach, Florida, which will receive its first recruits there early next month.

Former Bostonians

In connection with the recent awarding of the Army-Navy "E" flag to Lights, Inc., of Alhambra, Calif., the first small plant on the West Coast to be so honored, two former Bostonians were singled out for personal credit.

Thayer Thorndike, President of the firm, was formerly engaged in business in Boston, and Harry S. Kimball, Managing Director, started with Boston Edison, later becoming President of American Zinc, and still later of Remington Arms Co.

Government Shoes Up

Production of shoes for the Government increased sharply and the manufacture of civilian shoes declined in October, as compared with the corresponding month of 1941, the New England Shoe and Leather Association reported today.

Government shoe production in October totaled 3,920,068 pairs, a gain of 166 per cent, while the civilian shoe output of 35,903,224 represented a decrease of 19 per cent, said the report, which was based on figures compiled by the U. S. Census Bureau.

The New England shoe States, Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire, produced 13,176,013 pairs in October, a decrease of 6 per cent from October, 1941. Massachusetts' output fell off 6 per cent, Maine's 10 per cent, and New Hampshire's 2 per cent.

Navy Relief Meeting

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Auxiliary, Navy Relief Society, will be held at the motion picture hall of the Ingram Club, Navy Yard, Boston, Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Lydia B. Brown, wife of Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, will preside at the session.

Reports of activities under jurisdiction of the organization during the past year will be submitted and officers for the coming year will be elected.

Sentry Dogs at Devens

Twenty-four sentry dogs are expected to arrive at Fort Devens soon, where they probably will be used in patrolling the boundaries of this big cantonment. The dogs will be sent from the Quartermaster Depot at Fort Royal, Va., after completing basic training, and will be in charge of Sergeant John Seibert, of Cambridge, who recently completed a course at the Virginia center.

Blue Network Signs Boston Symphony For a Long Term

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Contractual agreement between the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Blue Network, just completed for a long-term period, is reported exclusive for both signers.

That is, the network agrees to sign no other symphony orchestra, while the orchestra in turn is to appear over no other radio facilities. While the length of time covered by the contract was not announced, it was understood to be for three seasons.

The first season, which opens Dec. 26, will be for a minimum of 46 weeks, the orchestra to play for an hour each Saturday night beginning at 8:15. The network is to comprise 145 stations.

The Boston Symphony made its first radiocast in 1926 and since then had been on the air both under a regular schedule and with occasional concerts on numerous occasions. However, it had not been on the networks for the past five years. The orchestra, which had been non-union, recently signed a musicians' union agreement.

For the most part the programs will be in charge of the conductor, Serge Koussevitzky. The signing places the Blue in the Symphony field along with NBC and its NBC Symphony and CBS, which carries the New York Philharmonic.

Transfers Made In State Jobs

About 20 junior clerks in the State Division of Unemployment Compensation were working at new jobs in other State departments today, the first to be transferred to State departments which are under-staffed, it was announced by Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of Civil Service.

Additional workers in the Division will be transferred as the need arises, Mr. Lupien said. All transfers, he added, are temporary and when the workers are again needed by the Division they will be returned.

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Allies Score Coup in Use of Dakar

Continued from Page 1

can warplanes in North Africa.

General Boisson was said also to have agreed to the release of all interned Allied ships and internees.

General Eisenhower's statement said:

Governor General of French West Africa Boisson has agreed to co-operate with the United Nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis.

The Governor General has proclaimed his purpose of achieving full co-operation with High Commissioner for French North Africa Darlan by placing himself definitely under the latter's orders.

Important points in the co-operative efforts to be undertaken by French Africa are the use of airfields for transiting Allied planes and the use of ports and port facilities by the Allied navies."

Allied shipping held in French West Africa is to be released at once as well as any internees of the United Nations.

"Details involving future employment of French naval units and shipping are to be developed at later conferences at Dakar."

Allies Hold Solidly On Tebourba Height

Meanwhile, Allied forces were reported to be holding solidly on the heights dominating Tebourba while tanks battled for the third successive day in a no man's land south of the Tunisian town, key to the approaches to Bizerte and Tunis.

Both sides were striking heavily by air, trying for the decisive battle punch and to choke off supplies and reinforcements which might tip the balance.

The Allies, however, gained a major advantage in the battle of supplies in the use of Dakar.

While Britain's Eighth Army still paused before El Agheila, in Libya, Allied planes struck again by night Sunday against Bizerte and followed up Monday with bomb and cannon raids on La Goulette, nine miles to the east of the enemy-held port of Sfax in Central Tunisia.

Axis air attacks were aimed at the Allies' Algerian port of Philippeville where, the Italian communiqué said, bombers scored direct hits on ships, docks, and supply warehouses and started big fires.

Of the fighting aground in Tunisia, the Italian communiqué said only that "land action ended in favor of the Axis troops."

The German communiqué, equally bare of details, reported, however, that "fighting with enemy groups is continued at several places."

Besides the Philippeville raid, it added, Axis planes destroyed "a number" of Allied planes on an airfield and shot down eight in a combat at a cost of only one.

Germans Are Using Tanks and Bombers

The Germans were using both tanks and dive bombers in their effort to dislodge Allied troops, but the Morocco Radio said the Allies were taking the punishment and still holding tight.

The Algiers Radio reported that "Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's army is strongly entrenched on a horseshoe position, the two prongs of which point toward Tunis and Bizerte, which are being pounded by heavy bombers. Fighters ceaselessly attack the Axis positions.

"The arrival of powerful air support is awaited. In the meantime, shock troops of the First Army are assembling to play their part in the final assault when the time comes."

The German-controlled Paris Radio said Allied forces were retreating westward and Gen. Walther Nehring's Axis troops were fortifying positions south and east of Tebourba, but these claims were disputed by the Morocco Radio.

Allied aerial strength, cut down by the lack of good air bases in the forward areas, was reported growing gradually, but Allied tanks and infantrymen apparently were bearing the brunt of the fighting against Axis tanks and some of Germany's best planes.

By a Staff Artist

Dakar

French port which faces the Americas across the narrowest channel of the South Atlantic, and a menace to Allied shipping under Axis control, has fallen to the Allies.

Toulon:

20 French Vessels Reported Undamaged

Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, reported that of 75 French ships of all types in Toulon harbor when the Germans moved in, 20 apparently were left intact, 51 were sunk or damaged or are now unaccounted for, and 4 escaped.

The vessels damaged—some of which at least may be reclaimed—included three battleships, the Dunkerque, Strasbourg, and Provence, he said.

Vessels classified by the Navy as "afloat and apparently intact" included 2 light cruisers, 3 destroyer leaders, 3 destroyers, 4 submarines, 2 gunboats, 1 demilitarized battleship, and 5 tankers.

Those which escaped as had been known previously were four submarines.

The information given out by Mr. Knox at a press conference was based on aerial reconnaissance of the French harbor.

Vichy reports previously had said the whole fleet there had been scuttled by the French. The number was estimated at more than 60.

There were 19 submarines in the harbor when the Germans moved in and the Knox memorandum showed that of those 8 are now unaccounted for, 2 which were in drydock suffered damage, 4 which were under construction in drydock apparently are intact, 4 which tried to escape succeeded, and 1 which tried to escape hit a mine and sank.

Several Other Ships Remained Intact

In addition to the four submarines under construction which escaped damaged these other ships were listed as having remained afloat and apparently intact despite the efforts of the French officers and seamen to scuttle their craft:

Two light cruisers of the Galissonniere class.

L'Ocean, the demilitarized former battleship.

Two destroyer leaders of the Tigre class and one destroyer leader of either the Aigle or Guepard class.

Two destroyers of the Lehardi class, and one destroyer of the Simoun class.

Two gunboats of the Arras class.

The memorandum said of merchant shipping that there were five tankers in the harbor.

No fires were seen burning on land and no destruction to land installations was apparent, it was reported, and military magazines at the village of Milhaud, in the vicinity of the port.

Mr. Knox was asked why German-controlled sources apparently had fostered the impression abroad that all the French ships except those known to have escaped were scuttled. He said the only explanation he had thought of was that possibly the Germans actually thought at first that all the ships actually were put out of action.

New Guinea:

18 Japanese Planes Destroyed by Allies

Allied airmen destroyed 20 Japanese planes in New Guinea Monday and continued their relentless dive-bombing of enemy troops pocketed in the Buna-Gona coastal strip, a communiqué said.

Eighteen Japanese pilots who tried to relieve their ground troops by attacking Allied rear lines crashed in the New Guinea jungles, and two more grounded Japanese planes were destroyed in an Allied attack on Lae, the upper New Guinea base, the communiqué said.

"Our losses were negligible," the communiqué said.

Only "intermittent ground fighting" was reported in the Buna-Gona area where American and Australian troops have ripened the chances of the enemy's early annihilation by driving wedges to the sea. The Japanese, split into several segments, were being hammered by Allied planes and howitzers.

Complete results of the attack on Lae were not observed, but airdrome runway and dispersal areas were strafed in addition to the destruction of the two grounded planes.

Attacks on enemy bases in New Ireland and New Britain also were made. At Kavieng, in New Ireland, storage dumps were hit and fires were set in the dock area. No Allied planes were lost.

At New Britain, an island to the northeast of New Guinea, American heavy bombers attacked an enemy tanker anchored off shore. Results were not known. An airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain, was bombed and an Allied reconnaissance unit shot down an intercepting Zero.

Russian Front:

Soviet Advance Slowed by Snow

Heavy snows along the Russian front, coupled with fierce German counterattacks, hampered offensive operations of the Red Army but Soviet authorities said their troops still pushed ahead in slow-going smashes at German fortifications and communications.

A dispatch to Izvestia, Government newspaper, said there had been a heavy snowfall between the Don and Volga Rivers in the Stalingrad area.

The Germans were reported taking advantage of the weather-slowed operations by throwing up defense works east of the fortified points of Vertiachy and Peskovata, on the eastern bank of the Don.

The Soviet communiqué spoke of numerous German counterattacks in the Stalingrad area and around Rzhev, but listed more than 3,000 Germans killed.

"In no sector did the enemy succeed in regaining positions he had lost or in improving his position in any way," the communiqué stated.

Fighting broke out southwest of the Volga citadel where the Germans were strongly reinforced. In one sector there, Red Star reported, a column of German armor and Cossack cavalrymen fought it out in a blizzard, the Cossacks outflanking the Germans and leading them into a trap.

Evidence that the Germans had brought up formidable reinforcements on the central front was seen in dispatches reporting as many as nine enemy counterattacks in one day, despite bitter weather.

The Russians reported destruction of numerous transport planes on the central front, but the Germans apparently were getting supplies and men through. It was emphasized that the use of transports did not mean the Germans had been cut off in any large numbers, for they have been using transports ever since the war started.

The Stalingrad operations were of a slightly different type from those on the central front.

The battlefield in the south resembles a huge wishbone—its base in Stalingrad and its two points extending northward and southwestward for roughly 100 miles. The tip on the southwest is Deiev and on the northwest it is Chernyshevskaya.

In between is one of the most peculiar strategical situations of the war.

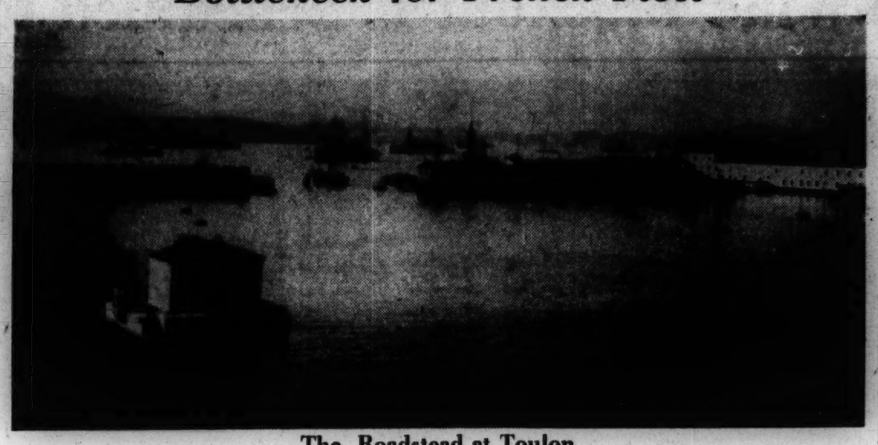
At the base of the wishbone, the Germans have a big army still battling in some sections of Stalingrad itself. Behind this penetration are planes, tanks, trucks, soldiers, cannons, and mines in depth—a tremendous concentration in a relatively narrow sector between the Don and Volga.

The Russians hold at least 35 towns and villages in this congested area and the picture, according to some generals, is confused

Both Deiev and Chernyshevskaya lie on the river Chir and between them is the low, German-held valley of the Chir.

There still was no indication that the Red Army intended to join the forces down this valley. But if it did it would close a tremendous area behind the Nazis and perhaps would change the whole plan of the present battle.

Bottleneck for French Fleet



The Roadstead at Toulon

The narrow entrance to the harbor is one of the factors affecting the now-disclosed fact that only four submarines were able to escape to the open sea when officers and crew scuttled the French fleet.

Hull Talks to Admiral Of Fighting French

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 8

Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, Commander of the Fighting French Forces in the Pacific, conferred today with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Admiral was accompanied by Adrien Tixier, head of the Fighting French delegation in the United States.

Neither the Admiral nor M. Tixier would talk for publication.

Admiral d'Argenlieu's headquarters are in New Caledonia, where United States troops landed some months ago to co-operate with Fighting French forces in the defense of the Colony. It was not disclosed how long he planned to remain in Washington.

Four Ships Sunk:

Navy Lists Killed And Missing as 130

The Navy announced the sinking of four United Nations merchant vessels during October and November and said that more than 130 persons were killed or missing as a result of the last of the four sinkings.

The last ship carried survivors from the first three and also from three other sunken ships, the loss of which previously had been announced. In all there were 299 crewmen and passengers aboard that medium-sized merchantman when it was sent to the bottom by an enemy submarine early in November in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America.

The Navy said final casualty figures were not yet available "due to the large number of survivors of previous torpedoings" on the last of seven ships sunk but that "reports indicate that more than 130 persons are either known dead or unaccounted for."

Venturas Fight:

New American Plane Used by RAF in Raid

New United States-built Lockheed Venturas, light bombers which are faster and have greater endurance than the Hudsons' long used by the Royal Air Force, were used by the RAF for the first time Sunday in the raid on the Philips Radio Tube Works at Eindhoven, the Netherlands, the Air Ministry News Service said.

A large number of the twin-engined Venturas already have been delivered to Great Britain, it was said.

The Venturas were part of the second wave of the Eindhoven attack on the tube works when German defenses were in full action and several of them were brought down, the News Service said.

"But the squadrons swept in to their target at roof-top height and dropped their loads of high explosive and incendiary bombs right on the target," it added.

Chinese Warning:

Attack on Yunnan Believed Imminent

Danger of a Japanese drive into Yunnan Province to complete China's isolation from India's supply bases was emphasized again by a Chinese Army spokesman who also declared the Japanese were building two naval bases in Chekiang Province on the China coast, augmenting the harbor installations of Hsiangshang and Sanmen Bays.

These, he said, were "principally for defensive action against naval attacks by the Allies."

Latest Japanese moves increasing the menace to Yunnan and its apital, Kunming, where American freight planes on the Calcutta-Chungking route have been refueled, were said to include:

Troop concentrations in Japanese-occupied Western Yunnan at Tengyueh and Lungling.

Landing of several thousand more troops at Haiphong, French Indo-China, Nov. 25 and 26.

Movement of troop trains and landing barges from Hanoi to Loikaw on the French side of the Indo China-Yunnan border, about 300 miles from Kunming.

The spokesman estimated the Japanese Air Force at between 700 and 800 planes in Indo-China, Burma, Thailand and Malaya.

U. S. Casualties:

Total for Year Numbers 58,307

The cost of a year of war to the United States armed forces: 58,307 casualties.

The total, announced yesterday by the Office of War Information, includes the killed, wounded, missing, imprisoned, and the interned in neutral countries.

The Army lost 35,678. Most are classified as missing—presumably prisoners of war as a result of the Dutch East Indies and Philippine campaigns. Lack of accurate prisoner lists from Japan prevents a definite figure.

The Navy reports 4,532 slain; 1,579 wounded; 8,636 missing. Marine Corps casualties number 1,129 slain; 1,413 wounded; 1,926 missing. The Coast Guard has 40 killed; 11 wounded; 119 missing, and the Merchant Marine, 482 slain; none wounded, and 2,762 missing.

Japanese and German figures list 3,138 United States civilians interned.

Of the Army's total casualties, 2,009 were killed and 3,332 wounded. The number includes 480 killed and 754 wounded among the Philippine Scouts.

In the Philippines and Dutch East Indies, 29,000 are missing, among them 10,500 Philippine Scouts. In action elsewhere, 1,119 are missing.

Of 3,332 Army personnel wounded, 609 have returned to duty. Army war prisoners number 112 excluding those missing in the Philippines. One hundred and six Army men are interned in neutral countries.

Arnold Sees Crucial Air Test in Africa

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, said that it was "touch and go" whether the Allies or the Germans had air superiority over North Africa, where, he said, a battle may develop which almost certainly will determine aerial supremacy over the Mediterranean and possibly over all of Europe.

Talking at a press conference, General Arnold said the Army Air Forces had gained at least equality in every theater except North Africa and had assumed the offensive everywhere.

In North Africa, he said, the Germans "are feverishly endeavoring to build up a superiority before we can gather our strength.

Long Supply Line

The General said the problem was intensified for the Allied air forces because of the long supply line—3,000 miles from America to the combat zone—but that the Allied command did not believe it was possible for the Axis to meet for long the increasing strength of Allied air forces without assigning the bulk of all German airpower to the Mediterranean.

"Here in Africa we are up against a cross section of the whole German aerial might," General Arnold said.

"Out of this may come the big air battle which almost certainly will determine supremacy in the air over the Mediterranean, and possibly will determine aerial supremacy over Europe"

General Arnold said American airmen were meeting a first-class air power for the first time when they tangled with the Germans. The Japanese are good, he said, but "the Germans are a harder nut to crack."

Fine Co-operation

The co-operation between the British and American armed services—air, ground, and sea—in North Africa he called one of the finest examples of co-ordination in the whole history of warfare. What is more, he said, the Americans in North Africa for the first time in this war have a completely balanced air team in action.

The operations in North Africa present "at lot of problems," General Arnold said.

"We had to secure airdromes," he said, "we had to make over civilian airdromes into military airdromes, with longer runways; we had to set up depots for both supply and repair; and the operations are of a highly specialized nature.

The general said the Army's Lockheed P-38 pursuit plant, a twin-engined, high-speed, high-altitude fighter, armed with a 37-millimeter cannon and several machine guns, was getting its first real test in North Africa.

"We have had P-38s in England since August," he said, "but for some unaccountable reason the Germans refused to close in and fight with them. We didn't know how good the P-38 was. We knew it had been operating in the Aleutians, where it gave a good account of itself against both Zeros and other Japanese types. But in Australia, we never were able to get the enemy into combat with the P-38s.

"In North Africa for the first time they have been able to get into combat with German planes, both Messerschmitt 109s and Fockewulf 190s. So far they have done fairly well—very well in some instances."

Praise for Bombers

Arnold praised highly the combat record of the Air Forces' two heavy bombers, the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, and the Consolidated B-24 Liberator. One recent raid by nine B-24s on an oil refinery at Bangkok, Thailand, he said, involved a round trip of "considerably more than 2,000 miles, something of a record even for this war.

During the past year, General Arnold said, the Army Air Forces have been on the upgrade, in spite of the fact that they were operating in eight theaters of warfare.

Last month, he said, the total strength of the Air Force had passed the 1,000,000 mark, and "we have built up our airplane strength in proportion."

"We are getting these planes in impressive but not in satisfactory numbers," he said. "By not satisfactory, I mean not as fast as we want them, nor as fast as we need them to meet our requirements.

"However, I think it can be truly said that we are outproducing all our enemies. Our strength in the air is growing; theirs is decreasing. There is every indication we are now shooting down Japanese aircraft faster than they are building them. Mr. Churchill told you recently that we are combining with the British to do the same thing to the Germans; the Germans have a wasting air power.

Two-for-One Basis

"If we can continue to destroy German planes on an even basis, plane for plane, the result cannot be in doubt. To continue to meet us on even terms, because of their production capacity, they have to destroy two of ours for every one of their own lost." General Arnold expressed the belief that virtually all the German planes in North Africa came from the Russian front.

The General said he thought the Germans, as well as the Japanese, got one of their biggest surprises of the war when they learned that their fighters could not shoot down the American heavy bombers.

Tabulation at Toulon—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—A memorandum issued by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox today gave this account of what happened to the various types of French warships when the Germans occupied Toulon and French officers and seamen tried to scuttle their vessels:

Damaged by demolition or opening of the seacocks or other means:

Three battleships.
Five cruisers.
15 destroyer leaders.
11 destroyers.
One seaplane carrier.
Two gunboats.
One net layer
Three submarines, of which one was definitely listed as sunk.
Total, 41 vessels.

Unaccounted for:

Eight submarines, which may have been sunk or otherwise disposed of.
One demilitarized battleship also was scuttled.
Counting the demilitarized battleship, this makes a grand total of 50 warships sunk, damaged or missing.

Ships apparently afloat and intact:

Two light cruisers.
Three destroyer leaders.
Three destroyers.
Four submarines [under construction]
Two gunboats.
One demilitarized battleship.
Total, 15 warships intact.

Escaped to internment in Spain:

One submarine.

Escaped to United Nations ports:

Three submarines.

Total, 69 warships.

In addition to the warships, one merchant ship was listed as apparently sunk, and five tankers were listed as apparently undamaged.

Grand total, 75 ships.

British Re-enter Bengasi—And Find a Genius Waiting

Continued from Page 1

began hastily putting away their goods. Confidence was restored, however, when Hassan explained that we were strictly cash customers. We established the exchange rate for the Egyptian pound at 500 lire and within an incredibly short time our Jeep was loaded with bread, tomatoes, onions, and oranges. We found when we added up that we had spent rather more than we had intended, but money wasn't of much use in Bengasi.

The next problem Hassan undertook to solve was to find someone who would do our washing. After two weeks of moving constantly through dust, rain, and mud, we needed some clean clothes badly. In his nimble footsteps, we scrambled through the old quarter of Bengasi where not even a Jeep could pass. Every street was a narrow canyon choked with rubble and tumbled masonry from which slanting walls and overhanging balconies shut out the sky. Against the shadows, dazzling shafts of sunlight through gaping windows and roofless houses spotlighted bits of desolation as on a stage.

There were people among these ruins—Libyan Arabs in their tasselled red skull caps which are an abbreviation of the high-crowned Egyptian tarbush, and Jews, looking strangely citified in their felt hats and European suits, stood silently in doorways. Our faithful leader took us to a house that had survived the surrounding blitz. A neat cardboard sign with the legend "Jews" in English was tacked to a massive, unpainted wooden door that creaked on hand-wrought iron hinges to admit us in response to a cautious knock.

Plunging through a blacked-out passageway that smelt of sleep and cooking, we emerged into a small inner courtyard where the square sky overhead was framed neatly by a projecting timbered balcony around the entire second story. It was one of those typically eastern houses whose pattern faces inward and whose blank seamy side is turned out—intended like a fur-lined jacket for internal warmth and comfort rather than for external show, a house whose inhabitants sought seclusion from an inhospitable world.

Open Living Room

The little courtyard was the family's open-air living room. Rugs were spread over the flagstone pavement and some cushions and sticks of furniture were set out. The mistress of the household welcomed us with quiet dignity.

Our hostess was an olive complexioned woman whose regular, aquiline features would have been handsome save that care and want had sharpened them to angularity and etched deep furrows on her high forehead. Even when she smiled, fear lurked in the depths of her black eyes so close set they seemed to be constantly conferring together.

Four or five swarthy barefoot youngsters of graduated sizes stopped their play to gape at us. A comely girl was an unabridged edition of her mother. Two elderly women, animated bundles of faded rags and shrivelled yellow parchment, glanced up from where they were bending over tin tubs that steamed on charcoal burners in the center of the courtyard.

When we had explained the prosaic nature of our errand, the mistress of the house explained that nothing she could do to help out the long-awaited Englishmen who had come to deliver them from slavery and persecution ever would be enough. Now she was sure that everything would be all right and there would be no more bombs.

Her eldest son had gone with the British in the first retreat from Bengasi. She had had no word from him, but now, perhaps, he could write. Afterwards, when the Italians and Germans returned, they began ferreting out those who had co-operated with or shown sympathy for the British. They ransacked her house and arrested her husband.

"Then the English came a second time," she said, "and we were very happy. But after they left, the Fascists were angrier than ever. They said all of us Jews were in British pay and were chiefly to blame for the war. Then arrests and deportations began." She told how Gestapo and Fascist strong-arm squads re-enacted here on African soil scenes familiar throughout Nazi-dominated Europe.

"All but a few families were sent away to concentration camps in Tripolitania," she said. "My husband and two grown sons were shipped to Misurata. That was eight months ago."

She spoke in rapid-fire bursts of ungrammatical Italian interspersed with instructions to the family in a dialect that was part Spanish and part Arabic. She would do our washing, not for money, but for food. How much? That was up to us.

Then we told her we would want our things in a hurry—by next morning as we were leaving then.

Woman Stunned by News

The woman staggered as though she had been struck, her face went ashen, her eyes seemed to lose their power of focus. "You are going away!" she shouted despairingly. "You are going away and leave us at the mercy of the Germans who promised that they would kill us next time. I was afraid of that ever since your trucks and armored cars pulled out of the piazza an hour ago. Don's leave us behind. Let us come with you."

We labored hard to reassure her, explaining that the departing units were those whose duty it was to pursue the retreating enemy, that we were leaving, not to retreat, but to go forward, and plenty of other troops were coming soon and that she and her family were completely safe.

In the end she was only half convinced but agreed to send the children with us to bring back the laundry. Walking back, the town did seem uncomfortably empty now that the vanguard had moved on.

It was nearly noon next day when we went back to collect our things. Clean clothes were already neatly divided into individual bundles. The worried look had relaxed from the woman's face, her smile was almost cheerful.

"I hope you will excuse it if they are not entirely dry," she apologized, "but it rained in the afternoon. Another time we should do better."

In the courtyard I glimpsed clothes lines heavily hung with khaki.

We paid her with two cans of powdered milk, two of tuna fish, one large can of marmalade, and some sugar.

As we passed through the piazza with bundles on our arms, I noticed that it was filled with newly arrived trucks and armored cars.

Thomas Ewing

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—Thomas Ewing, who passed on here yesterday, was former United States Patent Commissioner under President Wilson and an authority on patent law.

He served as Patent Commissioner from 1913 to 1917. A former President of the American Patent Lawyers Association, he acted as attorney for many famous patents, including that of the original vacuum cleaner and the Pupin patent which made possible the long-distance telephone.

He was graduated from the University of Wooster at Wooster, Ohio, in 1881, and from Columbia University in 1885. He received a Masters degree at Columbia the following year and a law degree in 1888. He was admitted to the bar in 1888.

From 1918 to 1920, he served as Chairman of the Munitions Patent Board of the United States War and Navy Departments.

He was a former President of the American group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property and a past President of the Ohio Society of New York.

'SS' Troops Blamed By Berlin Crowds

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Istanbul said Berlin crowds had demonstrated against Hitler's "SS" Troops during a recent parade, shouting that the Elite Troops "are the cause of all our troubles."

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Canada's War Boom: How Will It Affect U.S.?

Nation is doing without luxuries to insure steady flow of war materials.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 8—As United States Minister J. Pierrepont Moffat pointed out in a recent address at Fort William, Ontario, Canada and the United States are coming to think less and less of the "individual trees of conflicting economic interests" and more and more of "the vast forest of our economic independence."

Since President Roosevelt and Premier Mackenzie King negotiated the Hyde Park Agreement of April, 1941, trade between the United States and Canada has been more satisfactory than ever before.

Students of Canadian-American relations see in the Hyde Park Agreement the hope of a permanent improvement in the postwar trade of the two nations.

They hope that the basic principle of the pact, as applied to peace, will expand enormously the movement of goods north and south across the border. They hope the undeclared tariff war, which has proceeded intermittently along the 49th parallel since the original reciprocity treaty was scrapped in 1866 after a brief trial, is now over for good.

But it would be idle to deny that in its wartime application the Hyde Park Agreement is heading into trouble.

The agreement provided, briefly, that the United States would buy enough war materials from Canada to cover all Canada's essential war purchases in the United States. This solved Canada's most acute financial problem—the securing of sufficient United States dollars. It is a fact hardly realized by Canadians and probably less understood by Americans that, despite its enormous purchases from its neighbor, Canada has taken nothing as a gift, taken nothing on loan, borrowed nothing. It has paid for everything in hard cash and the end of the war will find it, at the present rate, with no larger foreign debt than formerly—with a heavy decrease in fact, through the repatriation of Canadian bonds held in London.

Normal Exports Decline

However, Canada's normal civilian exports to the United States are decreasing. Gold mines are slowing down and their output is being curbed deliberately to release miners for essential metal mining. Likewise, the paper industry is being curtailed. Thus Canada's chief exports to the United States are certain to decrease sharply during the next year—which means less American dollars available to Canada for the purchase of American war materials.

Canada must depend more and more on the export of war materials to the United States—strategic metals like nickel and aluminum, wood, certain machine products, and small weapons. The financial question now facing this country is whether the increase in these exports can keep pace with the decline in civilian exports.

One of the chief difficulties is that some of the materials that go into Canadian war exports to the United States come originally from the United States. They are brought north, combined with Canadian materials, and then shipped back again. It is believed here that the United States may wish to reduce exports of certain materials because they are in short supply and vital to the American war effort. It could be argued that the United States is able to use them more advantageously than Canada and that it is to the interests of the joint war effort to prevent their export. Any such policy, of course, would reduce Canada's production of certain articles and their export to the United States.

There is another complication which, judging by prewar standards, is not without its comical aspects. American interests are pressing Canada to take goods for nothing and Canada is refusing. These interests have suffered from Canada's barriers against American luxury imports—a barrier erected before the Hyde Park Agreement to prevent an outflow of Canadian dollars for nonessential American goods. Many products that Canada used to buy from the United States in prewar times have almost disappeared from Canadian stores. Canada has decided to do without them, or at least to curtail their use, simply to save American dollars and use those dollars to purchase war materials.

Peanuts as Example

Peanuts are a current example. For years peanut butter has been a staple food in most Canadian households and large quantities of peanuts came from the United States. Canada stopped buying American peanuts and has almost eliminated peanut butter from the household diet. Recently it purchased peanuts in India, where it could buy without using its precious American dollars, but overseas supplies are not easy to secure in these days of shipping shortages. So American peanut interests and other food growers and manufacturers are urging Canada to take peanuts on credit, by lend-lease or any other arrangement "on the cuff."

So far Canada has refused all such offers. It provides the almost unique spectacle of a nation refusing to borrow on the easiest possible terms, a nation deliberately going without things it would like to have because it will not pile up future debts which might be difficult to pay.

The big question in Canada's future trade and exchange policy is whether this Spartan arrangement can continue to the end of the war. Or will the dwindling of exports to the United States and the consequent shortage of United States dollars force Canada to accept essential American goods on some form of credit? Certainly Canada must secure these goods, even if it goes without such things as peanut butter. The whole Canadian war effort is geared to enormous American imports which go into Canadian weapons.

The Government has made public no recent figures to indicate the current balance of trade between the two nations. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, told Parliament in his last budget speech that there was no need to worry about the fiscal year of 1942-43 and this assurance stands. Canada's present heavy war exports to its neighbor are ample to cover all purchases there, running now at the rate of over $500,000,000 a year. The real pinch will come later in 1943 when gold and newsprint exports decline further.

In the end, there is no question that Canada will get what it needs in the United States, whose cooperative attitude is appreciated all over this country, but the method of financing the physical process may have to be changed.

Wide World

Bombs Across the Border

Workman in the Dominion Forging & Stamping Company places a 75 mm. shell blank on a roller which feeds it to the shearer. Note protective equipment of heavy-duty gloves and goggles.

Rapid industrial growth of Dominion likely to be carried over into peace era.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 8—The widespread industrialization which all-out war production has forced upon Canada is certain to have far-reaching effects on the Dominion's postwar economy and on its trade relations with the United States.

For example, it is pointed out, Canada is producing articles and materials which it formerly imported almost entirely from its southern neighbor. It is inconceivable, of course, that the production of these articles and materials will be abandoned after the war in favor of a return to dependence upon American imports.

Typical of Canadian industrial development, under the impetus of the war, has been the production of aluminum. The Dominion now has the largest aluminum plant in the world, expanded seven-fold since the outbreak of hostilities, with a capacity greater than the entire world production of the metal in 1939.

Prior to 1939 virtually all Canadian aluminum was obtained from the United States

Magnesium Production

Canada is producing magnesium by a process invented in its own research laboratories and which is being widely adopted in the United States.

Before the war is over it is possible that Canada will have become one of the major steel-producing countries of the world. It recently has become known that a giant iron ore mining development is planned at Steep Rock Lake, 135 miles west of Port Arthur, Ontario, and less than 100 miles north of the United States border. As a result of four years of preliminary survey, it is estimated that deposits in the lake bed—a continuation of the fabulous Mesabi Range in Minnesota—promise at least 100,000,000 tons of ore and an initial production of around 1,000,000 tons a year.

C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply in a recent address here before the Canadian Club, disclosed that the granting of full membership to Canada in the combined Production and Resources Board, along with Britain and the United States, was in recognition of the Dominion's role as the third largest producer of munitions among the Allies.

Canada is producing Bren guns, other automatic guns, and rifles at the rate of better than one every minute, he said. At the same time, it is producing ammunition for these guns at the rate of 40,000 finished rounds a minute. The manufacture of explosives is taking place on a tremendous scale, and more than $100,000,000 have been spent on new plant capacity for chemicals alone—plants which are certain to have an important postwar value.

Powerful Explosive

The most powerful explosive of the war is being manufactured in Canada, Mr. Howe disclosed, by a process developed by Canadian natural scientists. The Canadian process is being largely used by the Allies. Canadian armor-piercing shot has revolutionized the making of this type of projectile, the shot being made from a low-alloy type of steel.

The armada of more than 800 ships that recently moved into North Africa carried some 40,000 Canadian mechanized vehicles, Mr. Howe continued. General McNaughton has gone on record as saying that the Canadian-built Ram is the best tank of the war, and from an official in Russia came word that the Canadian Valentine VII tanks have shown good results in combat action there.

In a review of the two years of manufacture of optical glass in Canada, Mr. Howe said that today Canada is sole producer of certain equipment, a position made possible by the National Research Laboratories. All lines of production will continue after the war, adapted to meet peacetime requirements.

It was not until he touched on the rubber situation that he struck a pessimistic note. He mentioned the erection of a plant for the manufacture of synthetic rubber capable of producing 40,000 tons annually. He said he hoped the plant would be in operation by September, 1943, but added that in the meantime the dwindling stockpile of rubber is giving grave concern.

During 1942, the vehicle industry will have produced approximately 215,000 (mechanized vehicle) units, he said, explaining that since one of these units consumed about twice the material and labor used by a normal commercial vehicle, the 1942 output is about equivalent to 430,000 commercial trucks, as against an average of less than 40,000 a year for the 10 years prior to the war.

King Is Satisfied After Visit to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Dec. 8

Prime Minister Mackenzie King returned from Washington yesterday and told reporters his stay in the United States Capital, most of it as a guest in the White House, was "the most profitable three days I could imagine."

Mr. King arrived in Washington on Dec. 4 and remained until Dec. 8.

"I had a very helpful and useful visit," he said. "I was really a visit between two old friends. It was a splendid opportunity for quiet conversation and consideration of many problems."

He said he also had some valuable conversations with Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and with other officials.

Orland Loomis

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8 (AP) — Orland Loomis, who passed on here last night, was Governor-elect of Wisconsin. He would have been inaugurated on Jan. 4.

The country lawyer from Mauston who rose to the top in the Progressive Party won a decisive victory over Republican Gov. Julius P. Heil last month, defeating Governor Heil by 105,000 votes. The matter of succession to the State's executive office, it is considered possible today, might require a Supreme Court decision to solve.

The passing of the Progressive leader marked the first time in Wisconsin history that a man elected Governor passed on before his inauguration and authorities said State statutes failed to provide a means of determining who would become Governor at the inaugural.

Deputy Attorney General K. Ward Rector said either Governor Heil or Lieut. Gov. Walter S. Goodland would serve in Mr. Loomis' place, but that it was likely a Supreme Court ruling would be necessary to select a successor.

Draft Age Cut In Britain To Boys of 18

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Britain lowered her draft age to 18 years today and disclosed she was sending men between the ages of 37 and 41 directly into war factories in order to solve the manpower needs of her industrial and fighting armies.

The new minimum draft age was set by second reading of a bill to lower the military service liability age from 18½ to 18. Second reading in the House of Commons is tantamount to enactment. The final, third reading is a formality.

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin informed Commons that there was no immediate intention to lower the age limit further and that men under 19 would not be sent overseas. He said the "long period of training will be an advantage to the young man himself" as well as to the nation.

"It may be necessary as the war progresses," Mr. Bevin said, "to go up into further age limits, but we desire to avoid it as much as possible. . . .

"We cannot afford to denude vital industries."

Married women with children over 14 years of age also are being directed into part-time arms work.

About 300,000 women now are employed part time and an estimated million are neded to replace younger men and women.

The sights were raised on manpower needs after the November visit of Oliver Lyttelton, the War Production Minister, to the United States. It was decided then that it would be better to ship raw materials to Great Britain to make war supplies here as much as possible, saving valuable shipping space.

[The United States, in setting up the new War Manpower Commission, with Paul V. McNutt as Chairman, has set an age limit of 38 years for entry into the armed services, except for some specialists, with the possibility that men who have passed their thirty-eighth birthday might be channelled into war industries if they now are occupied in nonessenital industry.

Women will continue to be restricted on a voluntary basis for war work but there are no present plans for compulsory registration, Mr. McNutt said.]

Prince Eitel Friedrich

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. Dec. 8 (AP)—Prince Eitel Friedrich Hohenzollern, second son of the late ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, who passed on last night was born in Potsdam July 7, 1883.

In recent years he had lived quietly there, making frequent visits to Doorn, The Netherlands, where his father, the former Kaiser, lived in exile until his passing.

The Prince married the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg in 1905. They were divorced in 1926. He served with the German Army during World War I.

Franco Reaffirms Solidarity With Axis

MADRID, Dec. 8 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco said today that his regime had not shut the door to return of the monarchy in Spain but that a restoration must be conditional upon "continuation of the national evolution" and that "the regime exists for Spain, not Spain for the regime."

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain reaffirmed in a Madrid radiocast today his solidarity with Germany and Italy in the struggle against what he called liberalism and "capitalist imperialism."

Addressing the Falange, Spain's state party, in his first public speech since the Allied occupation of French Africa territory, the German occupation of all France and partial Spanish mobilization, General Franco asserted:

"One outcome of the last war was a barbarian Communist dictatorship established in Russia.

"First Mussolini, and later Hitler combatted it and established a new order. . . .

"These new systems are not peculiarities of a race or nation. They represent a new faith and revolt against the old liberal world we knew in our youth."

New Era Recognized

"A new era is being initiated by the fighting in the East," General Franco went on. "Spain has to work hard in order to prepare for the future. We must be prepared. Life must be secure.

"We face a hard life but a Spanish life. Our army and our youth will face all sacrifices. With fortitude we will gladly die for Spain. . . .

"We have fought liberalism and all it represents."

The audience burst into the Falange song and cheers for General Franco. Before his appearance in the palace of the Falange National Council, the Spanish dictator and members of his government watched a military display.

Implying that considerable disunity still existed in Spain, General Franco told his audience "we must prevent old political groups from impeding the smooth working of our new political system; we must be on our guard because the enemy could destroy our new and flourishing industries and agriculture."

"We live in a new era," he asserted. "Spain has a place therein and will fulfill her part."

"Surrounded by war, Spain has been faithful to her traditions," said.

Mussolini Praised

Citing Premier Mussolini as an example of a leader who "has given justice to the Italian people by the Fascist revolution," General Franco told his audience that "the Spanish revolution has not yet ended."

"The Republic brought misery and exploitation to this country," he asserted. "The presence of Spanish youth who are full of ideals guarantees the continuity of our movement.

"Our task is great. When the war ends the old Europe will be dead—with its capitalism, imperialism, plutocracy."

The Spanish Radio said Government officials and diplomats, including the German Ambassador, assembled to hear General Franco, whose speech had been advertised beforehand as one which would "settle the problem of Spain's international policy."

Portugal Hits Out At Economic Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 8

A statement issued here recently stating the Government is determined to repress "all acts prejudicial to order and social discipline," constitutes the first official recognition of strikes and other internal disturbances which have been taking place in Portugal.

The factors behind these outbreaks, however, are economic rather than political. Food and fuel are both scarce and expensive. The cost of living has undoubtedly risen some 40 per cent, since the outbreak of war, while wages have remained comparatively stationary. There is also discontent in regard to a new Family Allowance Decree. The food situation is due partly to lack of transport, partly to the amount leaving the country. Certain commodities such as meat, butter, eggs have been virtually unobtainable for days at a time. The Government is obviously determined to take a firm stand as was evident from the appearance of armored cars on the streets during recent strikes.

Shift in Berlin

BERLIN. From German radiocasts. Dec. 8 (AP)—Jose Finat y Ecriva de Romani, the Count of Mayalde, for 18 months Spanish ambassador to Germany, has returned home following the arrival of his recently appointed successor, Gines Vidal y Saura.

Attachés of the German Foreign Office and numerous members of the diplomatic corps were at the station to see the count off when he left by train on the night of Dec. 6.

[The Spanish Government announced last Oct. 22 the appointment of Señor Vidal y Saura to succeed the Count of Mayalde, a close friend of former Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer, Gen. Francisco Franco's strongly pro-Axis brother-in-law. The Count had held the Berlin post since July, 1941.]

Roosevelt's Reply Assures Greek King

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt, replying to a message from King George of Greece, assured that monarch today that "we are conscious of the magnitude of the task which lies ahead but are determined to carry on in company with the other members of the United Nations until every vestige of the Axis menace has been destroyed."

King George, in his message to Mr. Roosevelt, expressed his conviction that victories of the forces of the United States were but a prelude to even greater feats of arms for the final overthrow of tyranny.

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A SITUATION THAT NEEDS AN ANSWER ... AND SOON!

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The vast war plant construction program is nearly finished. This gigantic undertaking . , the building and equipping of new factories at a cost approximating $17,000,000,000 . . has involved tremendous shipments and has put an unprecedented burden on the railroads. But as the Baruch Report states, "about 75 percent (of the program) is to be finished in January—and all of it about July 1, 1943."

So now we're starting the period of intensive production on the assembly lines, where Trucks and Trailers serve literally as conveyors. And with their share of the load thus increasing, there arises the question:

Where are the Trucks and Trailers to come from?

Here are just a few examples, typical of the nation-wide picture, showing the extent to which industry depends on motor transport:

- In 741 war plants in Michigan, 65 percent of incoming and 69 percent of outgoing freight shipments are by truck.
- One automotive prime contractor has extended his assembly line 125 miles to include the facilities of four subcontractors in three towns . . and all shipments are by truck.
- A company making automatic cannon, comprising 127 parts, actually processes only 3 of those parts itself, and gets most of the others by motor transport.
- Another, producing anti-aircraft guns, depends on trucks for most of the 180 different parts it gets from subcontractors.
- Airplane engine heads are trucked from Ohio to Connecticut . . 600 miles in 22 hours.

Many motor transport hauls are short. Many are long . . 500 to 1,000 miles or more. **In every instance, they are made by motor transport solely because it gives better service . . usually because it makes delivery in one-half to one-third the time of other available methods.**

American railroads are proud . . and justly so . . of their war job. Near-miracles have been accomplished in their movement of goods and men. There has been no hint of a breakdown such as handicapped us during World War I.

But even here, motor transport must be given a share of the credit. For, besides handling innumerable specialized hauls that couldn't be handled efficiently, if at all, by any other method, Trucks and Trailers serve as the connecting link between industry and the railroads in a vast number of instances. In 1917-1918, there was, of course, no great motor transport system to coordinate our industrial organization and give every factory, however small or isolated, quick access to materials and to rail facilities.

Another index of the railroads' reliance today on motor transport is the fact that they now own 80,000 trucks, an increase of 800 percent in the past ten years.

The railroads were allocated critical materials sufficient to put 56,000 new freight cars and 575 new locomotives into service during the first nine months of this year. **But just what is the situation regarding motor transport equipment?**

Truck and Trailer deliveries were "frozen" last January. Production for non-military use was stopped June 30. The stockpile of Trucks and Trailers is insufficient for the duration, even if the war should end sooner than the most optimistic forecasts. Further, some of this stockpile will likely be taken for direct military use. **Yet, the Trailer industry has had idle production capacity available for use all this time.**

The necessity for "freezing" Truck and Trailer deliveries is questionable so far as motor transport operators are concerned. These carriers render a service as essential as the railroads—yet their vehicles use far less critical materials per ton-mile.

Rubber was and still is a scarce item, and the solution to this is to deny its individual use wherever it is being wastefully used. It must, as stated in the Baruch Report, be provided for our busses and essential trucks—for the vehicles which provide high-speed, mass movement of war freight and war workers.

Restricting these vehicles is like putting a governor on a factory machine and deliberately reducing its efficiency.

Let us remove all restrictive shackles hampering motor tranport. Let us provide all the rubber and fuel and parts motor transport requires to do its job.

And, if America is to have vehicles for 1943, users of these vehicles must petition ODT and WPB now to permit their manufacture — while production facilities are still available.

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY ◆ DETROIT

Syria and Lebanon Look for U. S. Aid; Egyptian Premier Expresses Thanks

CAIRO, Dec. 8 (AP)—An exchange of letters between Nahas Pasha, Premier of Egypt, and President Roosevelt emphasizing the common desire of Egypt and the United States to see democracy triumph in this war was disclosed yesterday.

Premier Nahas expressed Egypt's appreciation that Americans were among United Nations forces which had expelled the Axis from Egyptian soil.

The Premier's letter, which was presented to Alexander Kirk, United States Minister, and Lieut. Gen. Frank Andrews, United States Commander in the Middle East, when they called on him Nov. 23, expressed "great satisfaction at seeing United States forces cooperating with Great Britain, Egypt's ally, in defense of democracy and the defense of small nations."

"The first fruit of this co-operation has been the driving of the Axis powers from Egyptian territory," the letter continued. "American people who emigrated from Europe to win greater freedom now are coming back to the Old World to defend the very freedom which is now menaced."

In reply, Mr. Roosevelt wrote: "The American Minister at Cairo has conveyed to me your most welcome and cheering message expressing your appreciation of the contribution made to the cause of liberty and democracy made by American forces of the United States in driving the Axis aggressors from the soil of Egypt.

"My countrymen and the freedom-loving people associated with them in this great struggle are determined that the ruthless invaders shall be driven from the lands of those they would enslave.

"In these trying times we Americans are proud of the friendship and good will of the people of Egypt, knowing we are united with them in the common desire to create a world in which mankind shall be free."

Admiral Nomura's Group Quits Berlin

By the Associated Press

Vichy France. From French Radiocasts, Dec. 8.

A Japanese mission headed by Vice Admiral Naokuni Nomura has arrived in Ankara, Turkey, from Berlin en route home, Havas News Agency reported today in a dispatch from Ankara.

From Turkey the Japanese expect to go through Russian territory to the Orient.

[Admiral Nomura's mission has been stationed in Berlin since early in 1941, ostensibly in fulfillment of the terms of the 1940 treaty of Berlin which established the three-power alliance and called for exchange of technical commissions.

There is no explanation of the mission's return home at this time but it may be to permit Admiral Nomura to give a fuller report than would be possible from Berlin.]

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Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAMASCUS, Syria, Dec 8—This ancient city still remains one of the culture centers of Islam. One who wishes to understand the Arab question will find many answers here. For at the same time Damascus still remains one of the main centers of agitation for Arab independence.

My interview with Husni Bey Berazi, Prime Minister in the Syrian Government, may be taken as reflecting the views of a majority of Arab leaders.

When I opened the interview with the question, "What do you think the future holds for Syria?" the Prime Minister replied unhesitatingly, "as concerns the future, above all things we want our complete independence. We want union with all Arab countries because there exists between all Arab nations links of blood, language, and culture which bind us together, and because we all have the same aims."

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the Premier expressed gratitude to the British and Free French for help they have given in feeding and supplying the country but declared that Syrians look especially to the United States for help to gain their final ambitions.

U. S. Very Popular

He declared "Syrians rely especially on the United States to help Syria and traverse the present delicate stage in her national development. The United States is very popular in Syria and we love this great democracy whose prestige is so great. If the United States helps Syria to achieve her national ambitions Syrians will always be grateful to Americans."

He then explained that Syrians felt that the future of Syria must interest America because Syria held a strategic position in the Middle East, being the juncture between East and West. He remarked that President Roosevelt's recent declaration to the Iraqi Minister in Washington, Ali Jawdat, in which he emphasized friendly relations between American institutions and Arabs, had caused great satisfaction among the Arab peoples.

The Prime Minister ended the interview with the statement that Syria wished to help the United Nations in their war effort and that Syrians were confident of our victory. Other Syrian leaders with whom I discussed the Syrian question all insisted on Syria's desire for complete independence. But they admitted that Syria needs the help of the great democracies to achieve its final independence and they agreed that with this help it will become a practical possibility.

Syria, Lebanon Interlocked

Although both Syria and Lebanon have been guaranteed their independence by the United Nations, their destinies—both economically and politically—are interlocked and both countries hope to increase their trade with their neighbors in the postwar world.

Lebanon, like Syria, needs the help of great democratic powers to develop its considerable natural wealth and when I interviewed Sami Bey Solh, Prime Minister of the Lebanese Government at his house in Beyrouth, he emphasized the traditional ties which already link Lebanon with the United States.

The Prime Minister said:

"There is a large and active Lebanese colony living in the United States which number about 200,000 and in the past Lebanese have always migrated to America. There are many Lebanese fighting in United Nations armies and we Lebanese have always proved ourselves to be good and industrious citizens.

"However, we are a small country, and we need economic help from Great Britain and the United States to develop our country. Like all countries in this part of the world we have suffered from the economic upheaval caused by the present world war, but thanks to the efforts of Free French and British authorities, we have been spared the horrors of starvation which we endured in the last war, and despite difficulties we can be justly proud of the economic situation in this country."

Hope in Promise

The Prime Minister then continued that he hoped that in the postwar world the United Nations would carry through their promise to give Lebanon complete independence and added that the whole Arab world was watching the progress and development of both new states—Lebanon and Syria—and that their success would undoubtedly influence opinion in favor of the United Nations throughout the Arab world.

Both Husni Barazi and Sami Bey Solh are Arab politicians who have worked and fought for the cause of Arab independence in the past and it is significant that both turn their eyes anxiously toward London and Washington and express hope that the United Nations will this time honor their word to the Arab world.

Syria and Lebanon form an important link in the chain of countries which protect vital routes to Suez and routes to India, and therefore their political future is of importance to the United Nations. Already much has been done to help these two young states but they will need guidance and help for many years to come and they form yet another problem to be studied carefully at the coming peace conference.

Holding Giant Man-o'-War

Associated Press

Chains Check the New Jersey as It Is Launched

Anchors and chains hung over the bow of the United States Navy's battleship New Jersey as the mighty craft was launched in the Delaware River yesterday at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The bow is higher than a five-story building.

China Urges Attack on Japan

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 8 (AP)—The first anniversary of Pearl Harbor brought from the Chinese Press Dec. 7 a call for the United Nations to mass their might for a devastating assault upon Japan proper.

"This day last year a barbarous nation finally exposed her treachery and cruelty," said a typical editorial in the influential Ta Kung Pao. "And Japan's militarists doubled their efforts to dig their own graves.

"We not only shall avenge Pearl Harbor and Singapore but will intensify our common effort for an offensive against Japan's own territory in order to annihilate her militarists and exterminate forever the menace of their ambitions."

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said in a message to President Roosevelt that American victories in the war had been "heartening to all freedom-loving peoples."

The Generalissimo said:

"On this anniversary of your entry into the war, brought about by the treacherous attack of our common enemy on American territory in the Pacific, I tender you my warm greetings and good wishes.

"We have watched with deep admiration America's stupendous achievements in her war efforts under your inspiring leadership. The victories which have crowned your arms are indeed heartening to all freedom loving peoples.

"China has fought this enemy for five years and now the pride is hers to fight shoulder to shoulder with America and the other United Nations for the cause of democracy.

"This comradeship in arms cannot but spur us on to greater efforts and strengthen our resolve to prosecute this war to its successful conclusion. And when victory is won the sincere friendship and mutual understanding fostered by this comradeship in arms will greatly aid us in our common task of shaping a new world based on justice and freedom."

The Generalissimo sent a similar message to Prime Minister Churchill of Britain.

Hotel Empire

Subs Perform Grim Task In Stalking Enemy Vessels

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8—American submarine crews do not give three rousing cheers when one of their torpedoes explodes amidships of a big Japanese ship.

Stalking enemy shipping with a submarine is grim business.

"Wish I could tell you that everybody stops work and throws his hat in the air, but that isn't the way it is. Not when you're in enemy water, anyway, and when there probably are surface ships and airplanes right above you looking for the least trace of you, sending down depth charges."

Lieut. Commander Thomas B. Klakring, ace submarine commander with a figurative long string of notches on his periscope, tried hard and consistently to stay clear of all heroic words, phrases, looks, or intonations, when he faced a roomful of news and cameramen here.

His boyish smile, his genuinely diffident manner, his willingness to talk about his fine crew and officer comrades, his difficulty in talking about himself—these removed all grimness from the interview. It was a pleasant experience for the reporters. A "shore ordeal" was what this holder of the Navy Cross called it. He hopes someone else gets the next similar assignment ashore.

Eight Ships Sunk

Eight ships sunk; total tonnage more than 70,000 tons, and, several other ships damaged: this is the record of Commander Klakring and his submarine crew on a recent cruise into Japanese waters! He told about it in Honolulu just recently when Admiral Chester Nimitz placed the blue and white Navy Cross on his jacket. The story came to the mainland at that time, of course. It is worth retelling again and again, for it adds another gallant chapter to the books of proof that American sea and land forces have "what it takes."

It was Commander Klakring's submarine that stood in close enough to the Japanese shore so that officers and men in her conning tower could see horse races on shore.

"I mentioned that in Honolulu," he told the San Francisco press group, "and the reporters played it up so big I wonder if the Admiral might not think we didn't do much else but watch the races." This with a grin. "I'm from a horse-racing State, you know," he added. Maryland is the State. The Klakring home is in Annapolis. His wife is here in San Francisco. His parents are coming to meet him here.

"In Japan the horses run clockwise; just the opposite to our race tracks," the Commander confided.

We in the press group did our best to pin him down to specific engagements. He and the Navy censorship officer who sat in on the interview adroitly parried questions that would classify the vessels sunk, would locate the harbors mentioned, or would reveal how long his fruitful cruise had lasted.

Japanese Not Told

Oh, yes—under close questioning—"we sank some ships well within sight of many persons on land." They listened to the Japanese news broadcasts in English that night and for several nights thereafter, too, and never heard one mention of those sinkings. Further evidence of what has been rather well known: that the Japanese people are not told of the losses their forces are taking.

And—oh yes, "we drove two Japanese ships into a harbor and went in after them. Corralled them, you might say. One of the ships hid behind an island where we couldn't get at him. The other anchored more out in the open, which was too bad for him."

Yes, still under questioning, "we were under attack at that time. You don't think so much about the ships and planes that may be after you when you are out to make an objective. You follow your own target. A submarine always has a definite mission when it leaves port, you know. It carries out that mission."

Which is the most worrisome to a submarine commander, surface vessels or aircraft? someone asked.

Dislikes Rough Weather

"Well, that would vary with the individual commander, I suppose," said Commander Klakring. "Personally I am more uncomfortable when on the surface in rough weather than I am under attack from either. Submarines are strongly built, you know, and carry out their missions regardless of weather.

Romance in the submarine service?

"It's just plain hard work. You may not see the sun for many weeks at a time, and perhaps three-quarters of 100 men will be living in a space not considered adequate for one family ashore. If that's romance, we've got it. I'm speaking of the crew members when I mention the sun. The officers and some of the men who are on the deck watch may see the sun at times. The others don't see it from the time they go aboard ship at the start of the cruise until they get back into port again."

Commander Klakring has no wish to be in any other branch of the service, however. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1927, joined the submarine fleet in 1929 and has been with it ever since; is a genuine veteran of the undersea service, despite his youthful appearance. He is proud of the gold shield, formed by two rampant dolphins and a submarine's prow, which he wears over his heart. The shield designates a qualified submarine officer, and is the equivalent, in the undersea service, of a pilot's wings in the air branch. It resembles the pilot's wings, too.

What experience in civilian peacetime activities might be compared to the feeling of a submarine commander when he sees his torpedo strike an enemy ship?

Like a Big Deal

"The nearest I can come to it would be the feeling a businessman would have when he has put over a big deal. We made some good photographs of some of the ships we sank. There is a great deal of satisfaction in seeing enemy ships disintegrate, so to speak. This war is one of annihilation, you know. We in the submarine service think of our targets only in terms of ships sunk, not in terms of members of their crews. Any crew members who make it to their boats always are given the sporting chance."

No; you can't think of torpedo hits on enemy ships in terms of sports. "Our contact with the enemy is most detached. Ships are only targets. It is a grim business."

The men of the submarines eat the ordinary foods, chiefly. Their bunks are comfortable. Sanitary conditions are good. The men are carefully chosen for their tasks; none is ever assigned to submarine duty against his wishes.

For recreation, they listen to news broadcasts or play records. There are two record-players on Commander Klakring's submarines. Kinds of records? "Oh, the same kind of thing the boys on the beach go in for, I supose; jive stuff."

The men read and study a great deal when off duty. "Nearly all the men are tking training courses; advancement in the Navy is rapid these days, you know. They don't have to be made to study. Every ship in the Navy is a training school."

Britons Deeply Concerned Over Issue of Darlan

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill personally will make the Government's statement on its attitude toward Admiral Jean Darlan at a coming secret session of the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Commons today.

The announcement that Mr. Churchill would make the statement was taken as an indication of the degree of importance attached here to the North African political dispute.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 8—Uneasiness over the Darlan episode has developed here into a major issue likely to have serious political and diplomatic consequences unless it is settled soon.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's promise of a statement on the whole affair in a secret session of the House of Commons has by no means allayed anxiety and dissatisfaction, either in Parliament or outside it.

On the contrary a number of M. P.'s insist that they will press for a public statement and for definite action by the Government regardless of what is said in the secret session.

For the widespread apprehension already felt here over Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's decision to install Admiral Jean Darlan in a position of authority in North Africa has now been extended from the political and diplomatic to the military sphere.

Gen. Georges Catroux, Delegate General of Fighting France in the Levant and Commander in Chief of French forces there has shifted opposition to the erstwhile Vichy Admiral on to the strategic plane.

Catroux Distrusts Darlan

"The agreement with Darlan," he said in a statement to the press here yesterday, "was concluded on military grounds, and speaking on military grounds I say that Darlan is dangerous."

Recalling the classic story of the Trojan horse, General Catroux said: "I have absolutely no trust in Darlan. I know him very well and I have no confidence in him. If I were fighting in Tunisia I shouldn't like to feel that I had Admiral Darlan in my rear."

[The Associated Press quoted General Catroux as also calling attention to the fact that Admiral Darlan has not declared the territories under his direction to be at war with the Axis.

"He has cleverly avoided clarifying his position in any way," the Associated Press reported General Catroux as saying. "He has a sort of nonbelligerent status. That sounds bad, as bad as the name of the man presiding there."

General Catroux further declared the Legion of French War Veterans, which was organized under the aegis of Marshal Pétain in North Africa after the 1940 armistice, had not yet joined the Allied forces.]

Change in Position

This transfer of Fighting France's objections to Admiral Darlan from general to specific military grounds is expected to prove significant. Previous statements issued by Fighting French leaders denouncing Admiral Darlan have been confined mainly to such considerations as the effect on the morale of the French people, staining the purity of the Allied cause, etc.

Such objections were for the most part of a vague character which could be disputed or considered a matter of opinion. And they were even dismissed by some as attributable to personal rivalry between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Admiral Darlan. General Catroux's charge, however, raises the question in much more tangible form.

For it is important to put on record that General Catroux's outspoken allegations do in fact come very close to reflecting the uneasiness and anxieties of a great many well-informed observers here, including American and British as well as French.

Long-Range Contacts

General Catroux's emphasis on fact that the fate of the present campaign in Tunisia would depend very largely on the quality and security of Allied communications, and that these lines of communication are stretched over more than 1,200 miles across territories under the charge of Admiral Darlan and his carefully chosen subordinates, raises a problem which has been worrying a good many persons.

Hitler, General Catroux pointed out, might well launch an attack upon Gibraltar. The result might be that the Germans would then be in Gibraltar, Tangiers, and Spanish Morocco on one side, and in Tunisia on the other, with Admiral Darlan in administrative control between.

Fascist Tendency Seen

What concerns competent observers about the present position in regard to Admiral Darlan is that his whole procedure has been characterized by an apparent determination on his part to build up the civil and military administration in North Africa along what has been termed "Vichy" lines.

By this is meant that the Admiral has put into positions of power under him a great many individuals who are known or suspected to have strongly authoritarian or "Fascist" tendencies.

Furthermore his action last week in setting up his Imperial Council and in proclaiming himself as representative of French sovereignty is regarded as clear proof that there is nothing temporary in his own intentions, whatever President Roosevelt may have proclaimed to the contrary.

The feeling here—and it is a very strong feeling both in Parliament, in the press, and in that portion of the public which interests itself in affairs—is that the Darlan episode is being allowed to get out of hand.

There is a strong demand in political circles, which is more vocal at the Left but by no means confined to Leftists, for action now by the British government, after consultation and agreement with Washington, to make unmistakably plain that Admiral Darlan's status is strictly temporary.

Rests With Americans

Political action here, however, is hampered by the fact that the arrangement was made by General Eisenhower, presumably with the backing of the American Administration, and that therefore it is for President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, not Prime Minister Churchill and Mr. Eden to take appropriate steps to bring the situation again under control. The fact that Mr. Eden has repudiated Admiral Darlan's Imperial Council move, however, is a strong clue to the real sentiments of the British Government.

What can be stated is that, while the lead is unlikely to be taken openly from here in the Darlan affair, there would certainly be a welcome for any initiative from Washington that would clarify a situation fast becoming a grave embarrassment to the Government here.

Italian Reprisals In Greece Include Burning of Town

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 5. Delayed. (AP)—Greek guerrillas who attacked Axis outposts stung the Italians into severe reprisals, including the burning of the Northern Greek town of Bourgarelli and the arrest of numerous Greek reserve officers, fresh reports reaching Turkey said today.

German and Italian forces occupying outlying positions in Southern Greece were said to have retired into towns and villages because of guerrilla sniping.

In one battle between Italians and the guerrillas 10 days ago around the village of Ipape, the Italians were said to have lost 100 killed and 20 prisoners.

In the Arta region, other guerrillas were reported to have ambushed an Italian column and killed five.

Nazi Plot Bared To Blow Up Ships

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 8 (AP)—A German plan to attach time bombs to hulls of Allied ships in Buenos Aires harbor through a deep-sea diver was disclosed in published testimony of six confessed spies, testimony that also involved the German Embassy Naval Attache, Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, in an Axis spy ring in Argentina.

The Argentina Supreme Court, which must decide whether there are grounds to prosecute Captain Niebuhr, was understood to be planning a broad investigation of the whole Embassy staff, and the Court immediately asked for information concerning staff members.

Informed quarters said facts disclosed thus far only scratched the surface of Axis spy operations in Argentina, and that evidence in three United States memoranda—which touched off the investigation—promised further sensational disclosures.

Six of 38 persons detained by the Federal prosecutor were said to have confessed to charges of espionage, and one, Juan Jacobo Napp, named Captain Niebuhr as the person to whom he delivered information dealing principally with movements of Allied shipping.

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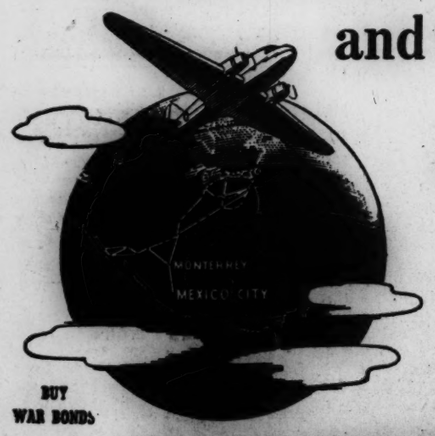

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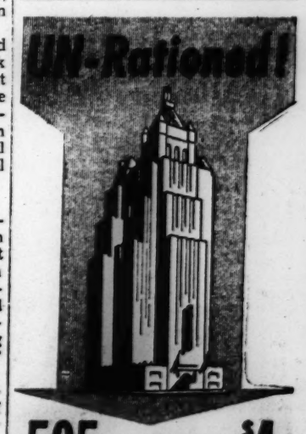

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Norse Farmer Typifies Americanism

By R. H. Markham

Janesville, Wis.

Along Freedom's Trail
Twenty-eighth of 30 Articles

One of the most productive and best conducted farms in Rock County, Wisconsin, an agricultural area that is considered one of the most advanced in the world, belongs to Mr. Andrew K. Duoss, and is worked by him and his family. His unmarried brother also has a share in it and helps work it. This is a region of intensive, carefully planned, and intricately integrated agriculture. Success requires much social organization and a large degree of community co-operation. In all this the immigrant from Norway is an active and able participant.

I visited with Mr. Duoss in his barn and in his house. As is characteristic of advanced dairy communities, the barn is much larger than the house. It is impressively clean and completely modern. The whole farm set-up is mechanized. A windmill pumps water into tanks, from which it flows to both barn and house. When the wind ceases to blow, a motor takes its place. Electricity lights the whole establishment. The cows are milked by machines. The fields are plowed by tractors.

Road Led From Norway

The road from the farm, on which Mr. Duoss first worked, to his present one in Wisconsin was long, and at times very steep. He was born on the fringe of Norway. The long, west coast of that land resembles a strip of lace whose points dangle in the sea. Many little pieces of the lace seem to have been torn off and remain as islands. In the picturesque environment of islands, imposing promontories, and august fiords, Andrew Duoss grew up. Much of the communication there was by boats. The sea was sometimes rough, the winters long, the snow very deep and resources meager. Andrew, his family and his neighbors lived amid constant hardships.

But the privations were not devoid of rewards. The people in that region, near the port of Christiansund, did not consider their lot wholly disagreeable. They were stalwart, rugged, and self-reliant and felt deeply attached to their austere surroundings. Children willingly walked long distances to school through snow that was sometimes waist high. Churches, dotted here and there, at long intervals, were the chief social centers, and the people quite faithfully attended them.

The farms are large, the buildings on them spacious, solid and very permanent. Each farm home, occupied in almost every case by a family of many members, has a special name. And the name abides. Whoever lives there bears that name. So a farm establishment is a sort of village and landmark; it seems as permanent and enduring as the streams, and mountains, and islands, which also bear names. Every place in Norway seems to have acquired a character and personality.

The land is not broken up into miniature possessions, as a rule. Farms are not sold in pieces. Nor are they divided among heirs. There is only one heir in each family, the eldest son. Traditions require that he get the farm intact, keep the farm intact, and hand it intact to his eldest son. However, that does not mean wealth, at least not in the district from which Mr. Duoss came. Though the farms there are extensive, they produce chiefly hay and timber, with some oats and garden stuff. Ordinarily a family of eight or nine members might have no more animals than six cows, one horse, one pig, and a dozen chickens. So, it isn't riches that are handed down from generation to generation, and from century to century, but a tradition, a name, a pattern of life, an ideal. This austerity, frugality and industriousness have made the Norwegians an exceptionally hardy, firm-willed people.

Younger Sons Migrate

But one can't live on tradition and austerity, and many younger sons move out. For a millennium or so, they and their fellow Scandinavians have been among the world's best sailors, most daring explorers, most intrepid pioneers. They, in fact, visited America many years before Columbus came. They have looked out from their islands and their cliffs upon endless seas; the waters which pour through their countless fiords have seemed to stream to every distant shore; the gulls and clouds, and waves and tides have all called the Norwegians to wander. It is not strange that many have wandered to America.

Andrew from the Duoss farm had relatives here. And he was also a younger son. So he had every reason to seek his fortune in the new world. Yet, he came almost by accident. His sister's husband had gone to Wisconsin a year earlier, established himself and sent back tickets for the wife and children. But the transportation of that family was not easy, since the five children ranged in age from six months to eight years.

Andrew's sister plainly needed help. So Andrew's fare of $48 was provided, and the young man at 20 years of age came to America, as temporary baby tender. He passed through Ellis Island with his arms very full, and reach Rock County, Wisconsin, with all his charges safe and sound. What a crusade of face washing and clothes washing must have followed then among those five little Norwegians.

Andrew set to work as an ordinary day laborer, on farms and in town. He arrived not long after the beginning of the nineteen hundreds and was able to get jobs without much difficulty. But he didn't receive much money for what he did. His first factory wage was $1.24 a day, but the plant was running half time so he got only 16 dollars a month, appreciably less than many people now on relief—less indeed, than many pensioners. But he saved money. He kept working, and he kept saving, and at the end of 10 years bought an excellent, large farm.

In practically every country of Europe, a possessor of the wealth which the new Duoss acquisition represented would have been considered "a rich man." And he would have been a rich man. Yet this property was bought by an ordinary laborer, who still spoke broken English. Also, Andrew had no "pull." Nor was he "slick." He was, and is, what city people call a "clodhopper." He had no windfall, no "stroke of luck" and no special benefactor. Nor did he do anything unusual. Scores of thousands of other Americans are doing exactly the same. Rock County has many similar cases.

He went to a bank, arranged a mortgage, paid down less than a tenth of the price of the property, and took posesssion. The bank assumed responsibility for the rest. It went nine-tenths of the way. As I looked at that splendid farm and the happy useful family that the buyer has reared on it, that agreement seemed to be a remarkable venture in faith. A penniless foreigner comes from a distant land, saves a small sum of money during a decade of humble toil, shows his neighbors that he is reliable, industrious, efficient as a manager, and persuades one of them to enable him to buy a farm. The transaction is made as a routine business proposition and proves profitable for all.

America's Promise

An unexpressed mutual promise was involved in this arrangement. America said, "Andrew Duoss, here are two hundred acres of very choice land with the requisite buildings. It is all worth $25,000. For the two thousand dollars you and your brother have managed to save from your modest wages since you came here, you may receive title to the property, move on to it, and work it. Also, you will be shown ways to procure tools, seeds, animals. If you work well and wisely, you will soon be real, as well as titular, owners." That was America's promise. And the young laborer from Norway answered, "I shall work diligently, and I hope wisely and shall faithfully meet my obligations — as far as wind and rain permit." Both kept their promises. And both benefited. Since then, indeed, Mr. Duoss has beeen able to buy an additional farm nearby.

People write much about the American system. Of course, it is a titanic and complicated thing, and I don't pretend to know how it is going to develop. But I have enjoyed watching it work at Mr. Duoss's farm. I don't mean to intimate even remotely, that this system consists chiefly in owning property and making money, though that is a vital part of it. Americanism means working, and being rewarded for work. It means receiving credit, and giving the credit back. It means taking risks, with a fair chance for success and striving to overcome them.

Mr. Duoss seems to me stalwart and vigorous after four decades in America. I was introduced to him by a neighbor. We found him in the cow barn. At first, indeed, we didn't find him; we entered the stable by ourselves and were there all alone. It was just before milking time. The stalls were unoccupied. The cement floor had been swept, washed and covered with fine white lime dust, as it is every day. The well built corral outside, where the stock was waiting, also, had a cement floor. Somebody was throwing chopped corn fodder from a high, well-filled silo. Soon a man appeared above the pile of fallen silage. It was Mr. Duoss.

He was wearing crude baggy farm clothes. His face was tanned, his hands showed the marks of labor. His bearing revealed that work is a basic part of his philosophy of life. He had earned his place in Wisconsin and America by hard work that has had to be repeated every day and every year.

Children Well Educated

But it is not servile, dulling work that imprisons and degrades. This farmer doesn't wear overalls all the time, nor by any master's command. Nor does he give his whole energy to milking cows. He has holidays, leisure, and cultural activities. He has five children, and every one has been given full opportunity to study. His three daughters are well prepared and capable public school teachers, ably helping the nation see what being an American means. His two sons are providing food for the Allied peoples and their army.

Mr. Duoss is active in all the major community enterprises, and bears his full share of civic responsibility. He is quite successful in conducting meetings. He faithfully supports the co-operative of the milk producers. He participates in the farm organizations. He has encouraged all his sons and daughters to make the most of contests, demonstrations, entertainments, and societies for farm youth. He has supported movements for better schools and playgrounds; has promoted fairs and church activities.

Initiative and Hard Work

As I talk with Mr. Duoss; as I watch his cows at the proper moment push into his barn each seeking her own stanchion; as I hear the chugging of the motor of his well; note how smoothly the daily routine of his establishment goes, and tarry for a moment with him and his family in his attractive white house, I understand why the West sometimes suspects the East, and the farmer sometimes feels suspicious of the city. All about one here are the evidences of hard work, individual adventure, unavoidable struggles against drought and hail and wind, and the caprice of farm animals. From the toil, and boldness, and wisdom, and organization, in spite of all the inescapable hazards, the farmer has built a good life for his family and helped build a good life for his nation. He and his work are above theories or books or speeches.

But in some editorial offices, from some professors' platforms, from some Labor Unions, by some crusaders who never made things grow, there are proclaimed glowing theories about new systems or new orders, or a new way of dividing things up so as to make all men happy. And many of these doctrines seem to many farmers nothing but slick schemes for taking the rewards, which responsible people accumulate by very hard, uncertain work, and giving them to people who want a guarantee of security and plenty —without working hard or running risks. No successful farmer belives that risks can be avoided, that hard work can be evaded and that plenty can be guaranteed.

This attitude of the Midwesterners may not quite correspond to facts, but their attachment to constructive, co-operative individualism is certainly one of the soundest social attitudes in the world.

On the splendid American farm, which the youth from Norway earned and is now maintaining with his work, his initiative, and his loyalty, I felt very close to the essence of Americanism.

All Jews in France Ordered To Carry Cards of Identity

PARIS. From German Broadcasts. Dec. 8 (AP)—In a series of anti-Jewish measures, the French Government has ordered all Jews to carry special identity cards and has restricted their movements, the Paris radio reported today.

Eventually, all Jews in France will be required to wear a distinguishing yellow star, the broadcast said.

Entry in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 8 (ONA) — The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to The Times, of London, written on behalf of the Church of England and the Free Churches, calls upon Great Britain, as the least it could do to help Jews threatened with extermination in Europe, to offer to admit all who can escape to British shores from "Nazi clutches."

The Archbishop also suggested an announcement that the persons concerned with the outrages against the Jews would be held responsible after the war. He expressed "burning indignation" at the atrocities on Jews.

Similar suggestions were put forward by the Manchester Guardian which said in an editorial that Britain should set an example in aiding Jews escaping from occupied Europe and suggested that a declaration by the United Nations that slaughter of Jews was included among war crimes for which postwar retribution would be exacted "might have an effect on Italy, Axis satellites, and even Germany."

Move in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 8 (AP) — Adolf Hitler has approved the deportation of an estimated 1,000 Jews from Norway after an appeal from Vidkun Quisling, Nazi-backed Norwegian Premier, reports from German said today.

The German Ministry of Interior turned down the request months ago because of the military need for ships and transport difficulties, it was reported. Premier Quisling sold the idea to Hitler, the newspaper Allehanda said, on the ground that the Jews were behind the oppositoin to Premier Quisling's party and the sabotage of military installations in Norway.

The Stockholm press reported that unruly German soldiers were being confined in Norwegian concentration camps for disciplinary punishment in increasing numbers. New camps have been erected, it was reported.

A number of German soldiers now interned were reported building fortifications against a possible Allied invasion.

Norwegian reports said a ship used to deport Jews from Norway Nov. 26 also carried contingents of German military and Norwegian civil prisoners.

Prayers for Poland

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP) — Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, told an audience of Poles today on a day of prayer for Poland that their country "witnessed acts of such savage race hatred that it appears fiendishly planned to be turned into a vast cemetery of the Jewish population in Europe."

"Here I unite my voice to the loud denunciation uttered by (Roman) Catholic Bishops and peoples of France, Italy and other countries against brutal persecution of Jews," he said before the gathering at Westminster Cathedral.

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Curb Only Urged on Civilians In Rail Travel Over Holidays

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Several calls have reached this desk within the past few days asking if it were true that civilian travel on railroads would be stopped over the Christmas holiday. One call which came in this morning even went so far as to ask if civilian travel on rails was going to be discontinued for the duration.

What these good people have heard, of course, are rumors. The Office of Defense Transportation, while increasingly concerned over the crowded rail situation, contemplates no rationing of train travel. In a recent talk before the New England Council's annual meeting in Boston, Henry F. McCarthy, Director of Traffic, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, said that rationing of civilian travel on the railroads is considered as a "physical impossibility."

In a radio forum conducted from Chicago last week army and railroad officials urged that pleasure trips on the nation's railroads be held to a minimum by the general public during the holiday period—extending from Dec. 12 to Jan. 12.

Mr. McCarthy said that his Office is putting it squarely up to the people whether their rail travel is essential. Non-essential travel, he pointed out, includes such trips as a "visit to Aunt Sue or a run down to New York for a two-day holiday."

New wartime schedules for the nation's major rail lines went into effect last Sunday, Dec. 6. The running time of many trains were lengthened and crack flyers had added to their stops stations that a year ago were just flashes from car windows.

The Office of Defense Transportation believes thoroughly in placing the facts squarely before the public. They believe that through knowledge of the railroad problem people will co-operate. Those that feel their travel is essential are being urged to go in the middle of the week. Early reservations are urged. Also prompt cancellation of reservations is essential.

Ever since the United States went to war the railroads have steadily maintained that if people would be patient, be undisturbed at inconvenience and certain discomforts, they would get passengers to destinations, come what may. This pledge is as true today as it was last December.

Canadian Transport Controller T. C. Lockwood has announced that operation of special trains or sections of trains for skiers has been banned in all parts of Canada and warned at the same time that "further steps may have to be taken to curtail other than essential travel." In reporting the Controler's announcement the Canadian Press said that the order has been approved by Henry Borden, Chairman of the Industries Control Board and is effective at once.

In the Scrap

Ten million pounds of scrap were picked up by officers and employees of the Rock Island System on one day especially set aside for this purpose. Only the necessary work of keeping the railroad running and keeping the vast traffic in motion was allowed to interrupt this special scrap collection drive. In response to the challenge, the 25,000 Rock Island employees exceeded even their own expectations. By nightfall every worker in the 14 states in which the railroad operates had turned in an average of 400 pounds of scrap metal on that day alone.

No Refunds If—

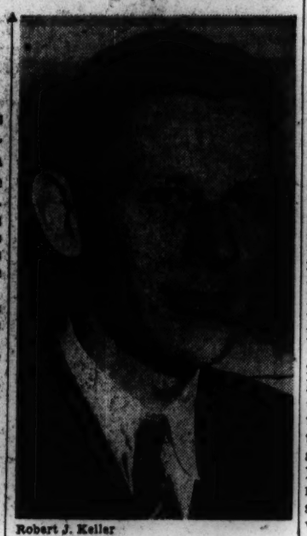
Although co-operation of the public with wartime travel regulations has been excellent, some confusion still exists regarding the terms under which refunds for unused sleeping and parlor car space are permissible. In explaining the war-time regulations George Kelly, vice-president of the Pullman Co., said that refunds may be made when tickets have been released sufficiently in advance of train departure to enable resale or when connection has been missed due to delayed arrival of a connecting train. When tickets are not cancelled in time to permit resale, he said, it is obvious that others in urgent need of space are prevented from occupying it. To prevent such waste of space, an amended refund tariff was filed last May with the Interstate Commerce Commission on the request and approval of the railroads, the Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation.

'Straight as a Dye'

Canadian Pacific Railway boasts the longest straight stretch of track in the Dominion. It is on the C. P. A.'s Tyvan subdivision where the track runs from just south of Regina southeasterly to a point south of Stoughton for a distance of 88.1 miles without a single curve. Paralleling this south Saskatchewan line, 25 miles westward, is the runner-up in tangents, on the Portal subdivision of the C. P. R.'s Soo Line. Also running in a southeasterly direction from the junction at Pasque with the main line the track on this Portal subdivision runs straight for 67.2 miles from a point north of Pitman almost to Weyburn. The 67-mile tangent is the senior of the two, since the Soo branch was built in 1893, whereas the Tyvan subdivision was completed in 1904.

Varied Routes Shown

An attractive leaflet showing "seven different ways of going to Florida," by rail, air, and motor coach, how long it takes and what it costs, has been prepared by the Colpitts Tourist Company. The leaflet also includes up-to-date information on travel to California and Mexico. This company can make reservations on fast streamlined trains provided the requests are received far in advance of the departure date. This leaflet, together with other literature on California and Mexico may be obtained from the Company's office in Boston.



Robert J. Keller

Henry F. McCarthy
Associate Director of the Division of Traffic Movement, Washington, D. C.

'Jerry-Built' War Housing Not Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Housing is a vital part of war production plants, and the most feasible arrangement to solve the wartime housing problem in industrial areas would appear to be one in which private corporations were set up to own and operate war housing projects as dormitory apartments or as furnished rooming houses, said Frederick M. Babcock, Washington housing authority, at a recent meeting here of the Society of Residential Appraisers.

He recommended the abandonment of "jerry-built" permanent houses in wartime.

Recognizing two pertinent factors—the serious shortage of materials, equipment and manpower, and the pressing need for housing, Mr. Babcock pointed out that there must be full utilization of existing structures, by making conversions which add to the numbers of living units, by accommodating workers as war guests, by the commandeering of buildings and by billeting.

In localities where full utilization of existing roofs fails to house the war workers, there must be constructed new housing facilities, employing a minimum amount of materials for each occupant. For this reason he advocated low cost, easily built wooden dormitories, and obviously single-family structures should no longer be built. In his opinion, we should build either exceptionally good houses or temporary makeshift housing, and not something in between.

Fixing Status of Farm Hand Like Solving Algebra Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—If .15 of a day's work a year is required for one chicken, .04 of a day for a gallon of milk and two days for one cow—it might add up to draft deferment.

This reads like an algebra problem, but actually it is part of a fool-proof yardstick that has been worked out in Tennessee to determine whether a man's place is on the farm or in the Army

It has been tagged "OD-8." It doesn't have a thing to do with chemistry, but rather a form which, if followed, experts claim, will prevent a serious farm labor shortage in the Volunteer State.

The OD-8 is another Government form developed by Maj. J. R. Crittenden, State Occupational Advisor for Selective Service Headquarters; C. E. Brehm, head of the Agricultural Extension Service and Chairman of the State Farm Labor Committee, and J. R. Porter of the Farm Bureau Federation.

Simple to Fix Status

By applying information compiled from these OD-8's to any one of the hundreds of farms in Tennessee, these experts say they can determine in short order whether a man should keep on plowing or don khaki and fight.

Here is how the plan works: When deferment is requested by a farmer for one of his workers the local draft board takes the data supplied by the farm on the OD-8 and applies the information to its yardstick.

It is simple when you think about it—if it takes .15 of a day's work a year for one chicken, how much will it take for 100, etc.?

The experts have figured out that a farm worker in Tennessee should put in a minimum of 225 days a year. If he doesn't, they say the farm worker's request for deferment is not entitled to much consideration by his draft board.

The formula has been prepared in a table. In this they have estimated that .15 of one man's day of work each year is required for one chicken; .06 for one fat hog; .02 of a day for one dozen eggs; two days for one head of beef cattle; .2 of a day for each lamb; .17 of a day for each bushel of corn; .1 of a day for a bushel of small grain, except wheat; 1.4 of a day for each ton of hay; .9 of a day for each ton of silage; five days for each ton of tomatoes; 15 days for a ton of canning beans; .50 of a day for a bushel of soybeans; .20 of a day for a bushel of peanuts, and .04 of a day for a gallon of milk.

Some Crops Eliminated

The experts explained that cotton, wheat, and tobacco were not considered in the deferment table because at present there is no shortage of the first two, and the latter is not regarded as an essential food.

On a large farm where a variety of products are under cultivation the total number of man days required for the listed crops is divided by 225 and the answer represents the maximum number of workers required for this particular farm.

Commodities considered for deferment are listed in column one on the form; production planned for this year in column two; estimated days of work required for each unit of production in column three, and man days required in column four.

After-Holiday Care of a Living Christmas Tree

It may be against tradition to purchase your Christmas tree from a nursery instead of journeying forth to the woods to cut one for yourself; but each year sees an increasing number of persons defying tradition. For they are looking beyond the temporary pleasure which their tree will furnish during the holiday season—ending eventually in the rubbish collector's cart—to years of beauty and usefulness which this same tree will give them in grounds or garden, be it a wee table tree or one of larger size.

Recently some friends told me of a plan they have been following for several years. Living in a small house—with no children—they buy each year, instead of a large tree, two live table-size trees, one for the living room and one for the Christmas dinner table. Usually these are dwarf varieties, for their garden, like their house, is smallish. Then in the spring these little trees are planted out—sometimes in the rock garden, sometimes elsewhere —wherever an evergreen accent is needed at the time.

Started as Holiday Trees

In another garden which I visited this past summer, the owner pointed proudly to two beautiful spruces, at least eight feet tall, one either side of steps leading to a lower level. Said she, "They started, not so many years ago, as ten-inch table trees, a Christmas gift from a friend." In the grounds of still another acquaintance flourishes a magnificent Norway spruce—at least 15 feet high and still growing—planted out only five years ago. This, of course, was a larger tree to begin with.

There may be some who will protest that they have tried the plan of setting out live Christmas trees. "But they always die," say they, "so we don't bother any more." To meet such a protest, let us consider a few simple rules and precautions.

Probably the most unusual reason for failure is that the roots of the tree have been ruthlessly trimmed to fit the tub into which it is thrust while serving as a Christmas tree. (Provide a tub large enough to take the roots comfortably as the tree comes from the nursery.) A second reason for failure is careless handling afterward. However, the very first rule of all is to purchase a sound, healthy tree from a reliable nursery (beware of "bargain" stock!). It may be a spruce—the most popular variety for the purpose—Irish juniper, white fir, hemlock, cedar or yew. Its future use will determine to some extent, perhaps, the variety chosen. It may be of interest to add that little yew trees lend themselves willingly to many decorative uses indoors.

After Its Yuletide Function

Next comes the matter of indoor conditions with which a tree has to cope. When first brought in, place it in the coolest part of the room, near a window if possible, for no tree, no matter how healthy, can long withstand the effects of a 70° temperature in the dry, furnace-heated air of the average house. Then see that the roots are kept constantly moist, but never wet. This is easily accomplished by first covering the dampened soil with moss, then spreading spruce or other evergreen branches over it.

After the tree has served its Yuletide function, take it to an unheated part of the house or to an unheated garage. And the sooner this is done after Christmas the better for the tree. In any case, don't delay the removal a minute longer than New Year's Day! After it has adjusted itself to the more normal conditions of the cooler location, take the tree outdoors—about mid-February perhaps—placing the tub in a sheltered spot near the house or other building. Here it will become accustomed to various changes of weather and temperature, a sort of hardening-off process.

Then by the time the ground is ready for planting, warmed and moistened by the spring rains—from mid-March to the end of April, depending to some extent on the climate in which you live—choose the right spot for your tree, taking into consideration carefully its ultimate size and habits of growth, and plant it with the same care that you would use in setting any tree. It should live and thrive, giving pleasure for many years to come. And bear in mind that a living Christmas tree costs very little, if any more, than the chopped-off, somewhat battered specimen that you run out and buy at the grocer's the last minute!

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday Feature . .

Morales U. S. Visit Is Said to Portend Axis-Chile Break

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 8 (AP)—Raul Morales, Chile's Minister of the Interior, left here by airplane for the United States yesterday amid circumstances that caused one high diplomatic source to predict that Chile would sever diplomatic relations with the Axis nations by Jan. 1.

Earlier in the day, President Rios of Chile had sent a message to President Roosevelt on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor saying that Chile "has been and will be at every moment at the side of the democracies."

Senhor Morales, who has been here for the last two days holding long conversations with Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, was known to have received special priority from the U. S. Government to facilitate his air trip to Washington.

In a statement to the local press before leaving Senhor Morales declared that his trip was "private in character," but at the same time he stressed the fact that the Minister of the Interior is regarded in Chile as spokesman for the President in matters of international policy. He added that "Chile is not neutral and is collaborating with other nations of the Hemisphere for victory for the democracies."

In view of the Morales' visit to the United States it was believed that President Rios would forego acceptance of an invitation from President Roosevelt to visit Washington.

Ruling by Court In Air-Mail Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Court of Claims ruled Dec. 7 that the Government was within its rights when it canceled five air-mail contracts in February, 1934, but held that the carriers were entitled to all payments accruing under the contracts up to the date of cancellation, Feb. 19.

The decision was made on claims filed by Pacific Air Transport, Boeing Air Transport, Inc., and the United Airlines Transport Corporation, who sought to recover for services rendered during January and February, 1934, and damages for cancellation of the contracts.

"We conclude," the Court said its opinion, "that there were valid grounds for the annulment of plaintiffs' route certificates and that the several annulments did not constitute breaches of contract; the plaintiffs are entitled to the pay accrued before the annulments."

The Court said that there was evidence the carriers agreed among themselves to avoid competitive bidding.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, December 8, 1942

Women Would Receive Many Benefits Under Beveridge Plan—Housewives Recognized

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Beveridge report has been welcomed by women's organizations in Britain as including important reforms in regard to the status of women for which some of them have been working for more than 50 years.

An observer who attends meetings of women's groups, women's political party conferences, housewives' unions, etc., has been apt to come away with the feeling that there has been much talk and resolution-passing and ask, "Where does it all lead?" The answer now appears to be in many cases, "To the Beveridge report."

A new deal for housewives, fair play for mothers, bonus for babies—slogans which have been resolved upon thousands of times at women's meetings throughout Britain—now appear to be taking shape as concrete actualities in the new proposals.

The report drawn up by Sir William Beveridge, with the assistance of 11 civil servants, three of whom were women—Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton (now in the United States), well-known radiocaster and writer on political and economic subjects, especially as they affect women; Miss M. Ritson, representing the Scottish Department of Health, and Miss M. S. Cox, of the Ministry of Pensions, who began as "temporary" clerk in World War I.

Gave Evidence

Sixteen important women's organizations prepared statements and gave evidence before the Committee. The results are seen in many of its recommendations.

Payment of equal benefits for men and women, practical appraisement of work of the married woman in the home, recognition for social-insurance purposes of her status as an equal partner with her husband, and grant allowances for her children do much to enable women to share the benefits of social security equally with men.

Housewives, who, it is estimated, comprise about one fifth of the population of Britain, are recognized as a distinct insurance class of occupied persons, with benefits adjusted to their special needs—marriage grants, maternity benefits, widowhood or separation allowances, and retirement pensions.

These provisions correct the prevailing attitude toward married women implied in the census which designates those who do not work for money outside their homes as "unoccupied persons"; they annul the unemployment insurance dictum which describes married women as "adult dependants on their husbands," and adjust the existing health-insurance scheme which does not recognize them at all except for the grant of maternity benefits.

"In any measure of social policy in which regard is had to facts, the report declares the great majority of married women must be regarded as occupied on work which is vital though unpaid, without which their husbands could not do their paid work and without which the nation couldn't continue."

Team Treatment

For purposes of social insurance, the report treats man and wife "as a team." It makes a standard-rate benefit or pension for man and wife. It reserves description of "adult dependent" for one who is dependent on an insured person but is not the wife of that person. It treats man's contributions as made on behalf of himself and his wife as for a team each of the partners of which is equally essential, and it gives an average of £2 weekly benefit for the team.

The idea adopted in the report is that on marriage, woman begins a new life in relation to social insurance. She at once acquires a housewife's policy with the right to benefits and grants set out in the plan under marriage needs.

The rates of the benefits, which are only suggestions based on a minimum cost of living and which are liable to subsequent modification are, in the case of unemployment, disability or training: For man and wife if the latter is not earning, £2 weekly; if the wife is earning but not on benefit, the husband gets 24s. The woman gets her benefit by virtue of her husband's contribution of 4s. 6d. weekly.

The benefit rate for a bachelor of 21 and upward is the same as for a single woman—namely, 24s. weekly, although the man's contribution is slightly higher than the woman's—4s. 3d. weekly as compared with the woman's 3s. 6d.

The pension rates are the same for men as for women—£2 weekly for husband and wife jointly, or 24s. for a single man or woman.

Maternity Benefit

A married woman gets 13 weeks' maternity benefit at 36s. weekly in addition to her maternity grant of £4 maximum dependent on contributions paid.

A young widow without children is allowed a pension of 36s. weekly for 13 weeks. She is then treated as a single woman who either takes training or starts working in a job.

The marriage allowance would be up to £10, according to number of contributions paid by the woman before marriage.

Allowances for children, which are provided for in the report, comprise a social reform which long has been worked for by social and political organizations in Britain and therefore constitute a measure which receives special commendation. It is proposed that an allowance of 8s. weekly be paid in respect to all children when the parent is in receipt of benefit or pension. When the parent is working, an allowance is to be paid for all children except the first. These allowances are to be made up to the age of 15, or, if the children are receiving full-time education, until they are 16.

Social workers here indorse the Beveridge view that the whole cost of the family allowances scheme should be borne by the State and not out of contributions. This, it is thought, would eliminate the fear that the worker's position would be weakened in bargaining for wages because children's allowances would be taken into account.

These allowances, it is stressed, should be granted only as help for parents and not as relieving them entirely of financial responsibility. This is why an allowance is not given for the first child when the father is working, because it is held that very few men's wages are insufficient to cover at least two adults and one child.

"It is a magnificent beginning," Viscountess Astor, who has worked for the welfare of women and children in the House of Commons for 25 years, said in a special interview with The Christian Science Monitor. She felt the report was a big step in the right direction.

Fear Lessened

"I believe a great deal of fear would be lessened by these reforms—especially the fear of unemployment, which reacts with special hardship on women and children. I feel the new regulations would foster a spirit of independence and satisfaction in paying for benefits received. Far from stamping out enterprise, I am sure these reforms would encourage it. We might even find art and literature flourishing in most unexpected places once the ghastly specters of unemployment, poverty, and want were banished by some such system of social insurance.

"I have always believed," she continued, "that free capitalistic democratic countries like Britain have got to prove their social conditions are superior to those of totalitarian states. These new provisions would do much to counter misunderstanding of our social system abroad in countries which have sometimes designated Britain as a 'dole-ridden' nation—which it never has been."

As the report is debated during coming months, specific points will come up for discussion and perhaps modification. Sir William lays down that the "provisional rates themselves are not essential."

While women's organizations are preparing to partake in these discussions for minor modifications, there is enthusiastic welcome for the provisions as a whole. Some women's societies on the list of those giving evidence before the Committee had their origins way back in the earliest days of work for women's rights.

Louise Andrews Kent measures the ingredients for one of the recipes in "Mrs. Appleyard's Kitchen," her recently published cookbook. Jutting into the Vermont landscape in the background is the corn barn, now a study, where Mrs. Kent wrote most of her book. Like the Appleyards, the Kents go to Vermont in the summer—to Kents' Corner, whither Mr. Kent's great-grandfather originally went with an ox team over a blazed trail. Mrs. Kent is a native of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Know 'Mrs. Appleyard'?—You'll Like Her Author Just as Well

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Louise Andrews Kent is just as irresistible as Mrs. Appleyard. And equally easy to know. But then why shouldn't she be? For, as she remarked with a chuckle, "I haven't had much chance to be a blushing violet since 'Mrs. Appleyard's Year' was published. I get everything pinned on me now, whether it belongs or not."

Her sense of humor is as delicious as the aroma from "Mrs. Appleyard's Kitchen"—which, by the way, is the title of her newest book—and her smile is as warming as her own hearthfire on a windy December day. Like Mrs. Appleyard, she wears her hair the way it came, which was straight, and looks you in the eye with a completely disarming twinkle.

We fear it's going to be difficult in this article to keep Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Appleyard separate, not to mention Mr. Kent (whom, to be sure, we only met on the phone) and Mr. Appleyard, and the respective couple's respective children, whom we've never met at all.

There are only three children in the Kent family, Rosamond, Elizabeth, and Sam. But Mrs. Kent always thought it would be nice to have another boy, so the Appleyards do. "Their second son is a kind of dream-child of mine," Mrs. Kent explains, "and a very convenient person on whom to pin all the things that never actually happened in our own family."

Samuel Hollister Kent, who as a boy sometimes signed his name Samuel and sometimes Hollister so that frequently he got two invitations to the same party, is teaching ski troops in a mountain regiment in the West.

Her Daughters

Rosamond—"Posy" to the family—is a Sophomore at Bryn Mawr College, where she is developing considerable ability in writing, and Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Loire Tarshis of Washington, D. C., is the author of several children's books as well as the mother of one child, Suzy. As Suzy has grown out of the sleeping stage, her mother's output of books has begun to diminish, Mrs. Kent has noticed with some amusement and perhaps a little satisfaction.

Not that Mrs. Kent ever suggested that Elizabeth couldn't write books and bring up a family at the same time. Maybe she can. More power to her. "She is far more efficient than I ever was at her age," says her mother. But her mother never felt she herself could do justice both to her family and her writing, so, although she was practically born with a pencil in her hand and began writing for publication at 18, there was a long period, while the children were little, when she didn't write at all.

She went back to her pencil on the day that Posy started to school. Having left the child at school at a quarter to nine, she was in the library by five minutes past, armed with a huge yellow pad. She thought the library would be a quiet place to work. It was. So quiet, in fact, that she forgot all about Posy, whom she was to have collected at 11:45.

When she came to, some three hours later, the pangs of hunger having at last stirred within her, she found her relatives dashing around to police stations and hospitals in quest of her. It was a long time before her aunt quite forgave her. After that she wrote at home. She has her study on the second floor of her three-story, gray frame house on High Street hill in Brookline.

As an aid to writing, Mrs. Kent keeps a diary, entirely objective and mostly about the weather. The children think it extremely dull. But when she is writing a book, she dashes up and looks at her diary to see if it was raining or snowing on, say, November 11 in 1939. "And I don't say the forsythia was in bloom on the first of March if for ten years running there was no sign of a blossom by that date." Mrs. Kent advocates an objective diary as good training in observation.

Stories for Young People

The author of Mrs. Appleyard has written a number of travel stories for children: "He W t With Marco Polo," "He Went With Vasco da Gama" and so on. Now she is mighty glad she did. "It is the only way I can keep up with the war," she explains, "but when I finish Magellan, I shall consider my geographical knowledge complete, and I'm through caring about anyone else's." She started writing this series when Posy came home from school one day and asked her to tell her all she knew about Tyre. Mrs. Kent could do that in two sentences!

Mrs. Kent advises aspiring writers to make themselves write something every day. "You will find," she adds, "that once you get started on a subject, your friends will tell you things that fit in. But if you aren't working on something, those same things won't impress you." That is what Mrs. Kent calls setting out your piece of fly paper.

While she has enjoyed writing all her books, she had the most fun with "Mrs. Appleyard's Year." Didn't have to consult any encyclopedias for that! Mr. Kent says this book took her less time than any other, to which his wife replies, "Only all my life."

Its sequel, "Mrs. Appleyard's Kitchen," just out, is Mrs. Kent's answer to all the requests for Mrs. Appleyard's recipes—excuse us, we mean receipts. Like Mrs. Appleyard, Mrs. Kent says "receipt." Again like Mrs. A., Mrs. K. started her now famous cooking career by testing "receipts" for a magazine when she knew nothing about cooking. It was "Youth's Companion," of which Mr. Kent was an editor, that had the temerity to hire her and to pay for all the materials.

"And did Mr. Kent really have to eat the results?" we asked.

"Of course," said she. "Why should he escape?"

Not Intentional

Mrs. Kent lives in trepidation these days. Any minute the telephone or postman may bring her another query: Are you sure Mrs. Appleyard puts two cups of cinnamon in her wedding cake?" Mrs. Kent knows for a fact that Mrs. Appleyard doesn't, and she is equally sure that it's not the proofreader's fault that the book says she does on page 66. No, Mrs. Kent's special brand of touch typing must take the punishment for that sad mistake, and a few others, which are being remedied in the second printing. But for those of you who have a first edition, Mrs. Kent says Mrs. Appleyard would be so relieved to have you change "2 c" of cinnamon to "2 t."

One of Mrs. Kent's kind friends has tried to cheer her by pointing out that if Mrs. Appleyard didn't have a few inaccuracies in her cookbook, she wouldn't be in character. But Mrs. Kent insists she didn't set out to be inaccurate. We think anyone who bites into the book will forgive her.

Homemade Goodies Make Welcome Gifts

By Hazel Cederborg
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since Christmas is a time of much giving, it is a wonder to me that gifts of food are not more common than they are. Surely there is no one, especially in this day and age, who wouldn't thrill to a box of homemade goodies attractively wrapped. The business friend in the city whose time and facilities for cooking are limited, the elderly relative living alone who thinks it doesn't pay to cook for one, the boy in the service, or the girl either for that matter, the neighbor whose hobby is cookery—any or all would rejoice in a gift of food.

For the latter, be sure to tuck in the recipe. Accompany your gift of cookies with a set of cooky sheets or several unusual cutters or a cooky press, and if you send a fruit cake, pack it in the pan in which it was baked. All cooks enjoy new pans. Homemade candies or stuffed fruits can go in a decorative box to be used after it is emptied. A nut bowl filled with nuts you have gathered and salted is far more interesting than an empty bowl, or than just the nuts.

Appropriate to the season as fruit cakes are, the cooky really belongs to Christmas. Every country has its particular kinds of holiday cookies. Here your imagination can really run riot. You can experiment as much as you please, and you can hardly go wrong. It's almost impossible to spoil a batch of cookies.

With fancy cutters or paper patterns and a sharp knife, bits of fruit, icing and decorettes, even simple sugar cookies become a thing of beauty and a joy to the recipient, be he six or sixty.

Candy is no longer a luxury. Indeed it has an important place in the modern diet. Homemade confectionery, however, is a novelty. If you give candy, choose the old-fashioned kinds you knew as a child, for half the pleasure in Christmas for adults is derived from the associations it brings to mind. Popcorn balls, popcorn crisp, butterscotch, peppermint patties, molasses candy are fun to make as well as eat.

If the friend you have in mind has a sweet tooth, but for some reason doesn't care for candy, then you can turn your ingenuity to dried fruits. There are many ways of stuffing prunes, apricots, figs and dates. With nuts, fondant and other fruits, cream cheese if your gift will be eaten immediately, you can achieve countless combinations. You can also make delicious confections of chopped fruits and nuts in different mixtures. Fruits keep well, and have the added advantage of being easy to send long distances.

Here I am reminded of a "thank-you" note I once received. I had packed slices of bread around a fruit cake to keep it moist on its long overseas journey. The recipient wrote that she and her friends had enjoyed the bread quite as much as the cake. She toasted it and served it Christmas afternoon. "It was the first American bread I've had in years," she wrote. "You don't know what a treat it was."

So when you make your Christmas gift this year, if you would be original, consider your friends' tastes. You may want to confine yourself to one branch—cookies or cakes, fruits or candies. Perhaps you'll want to try your hand at all of them. Whatever you do you can be sure that your gift will be unique, will have a personal touch that cannot be duplicated.

for GRAVIES, SOUPS, STEWS, POT ROAST
You can easily add new zest to these dishes by adding one or two tablespoonfuls of MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. A 6 oz. can or glass jar contains 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. No artificial coloring. No preservatives. Low priced. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., Dept. M, 99 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. *To make excellent Tomato Juice add 4 parts of water to one part of Madonna Tomato Paste.*
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
MADONNA
Tomato Paste

Baking on Top of the Stove

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stoves, along with patches and made over clothes, are becoming fashionable. Decorators in smart New York shops feature the humble iron stove in dining and sitting rooms. Many of our basements now sport pot stoves for heating water. And how fortunate are those housewives whose kitchens glow with the cheery warmth of a coal range.

We were fortunate, not long ago, in acquiring a combination coal and gas range. But great was our dismay when we found that the coal portion did not heat the oven. What to do about Saturday night baked beans?

The solution, as is so often the case, was quite obvious once we had arrived at it. Bake the beans on top of the stove! We merely put the beanpot in our top-of-the-stove oven, a metal plate with a bell-like cover, and let them cook merrily away all day. The resultant brown nuggets defied distinction from the brick-oven variety.

Next Saturday, a neighbor brought her beans to our house to bake. With only one bell-oven, we wondered as to the results. The visiting beans were in an enameled roaster, the covered type. Hopefully, we just put the roaster on the stove, and waited. At 5:30 we examined both lots of beans—no difference manifested itself.

As for stews, goulash, Indian pudding, chop suey, preserving, scalloped potatoes—and myriad other dishes just try out your old stove and discover new taste treats!

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Our Clothes Must Have Good Lines, Too

The last of a series of six "Why Sew?" articles that have been appearing each Tuesday on this page.

By Evelina Jackson-Von Ladau
Director of Jackson-Von Ladau School of Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To your sewing technique you must add an ever-increasing sense of design.

The word design is generally confused with applied ornament and whereas applied ornament may be a part of a design it should always be subordinate to the broader meaning as given in Webster's Dictionary: "design—to invent, devise, formulate mentally the idea and essential features of. Purpose." Thus the design of a chair begins with the thoughtful plan of its purpose, with consideration of the proportions of the figure determining width, height, and size of the various parts. The same approach is necessary to beautiful long-lasting clothes whose appeal lies in an innate rightness, a sense of fitness to purpose.

Think about the clothes that have given you the greatest joy in their wearing, clothes in which you have always felt poised and comfortable. Analyze their lines and you will realize that they are definitely related to the structural lines of the figure. Though they may vary with the prevailing point of view, the natural proportions of the ideal figure are maintained.

Follow Natural Lines

There is the raglan sleeve-line which relates to the construction from underarm to neck, the narrow yoke to the shoulder line, the deep curved or pointed back yoke to the structure of the back; the heart-shaped neck line to the feminine lines of the torso, the higher-in-back-lower-in-front neckline to the forward set of the head on the shoulders; the bateau neckline following the collar bone.

Then there is the lapel from which the head grows naturally like a flower form. The vertical front line repeats the bisymmetry of the figure. The jacket with the slightly lower skirt back follows the natural stance of the figure. The seam of the skirt which falls from the forward hip bone defines the change of plane of the figure from front to side. With these examples in mind apply the same principle to every seam and area in your pattern. Thus you will avoid static lines which destroy grace and distort the proportions of the figure; you will avoid clothes which lack good taste, are short-lived and whose only appeal is in startling novelty.

If the parts of a composition are related in such a way that no part is more important than the whole, the proportion of the composition is good. A small room, for instance, demands furniture in proportion to its smallness, a large room furnished in proportion to its largeness. Both rooms are equally good. If women could become masters of this law alone, the most common errors in good taste would be eliminated.

To gain a sense of proportion, invest in a full-length mirror. It pays dividends by eliminating design hazards. You must see yourself full length, from all angles, and see not only the dress but include in your calculations the entire figure. A sleeve in itself may be good but how is it with the blouse; with the skirt? Try it a little looser, a little tighter. Study the length in relation to the whole composition.

A sense of proportion is more valuable than the finest craftsmanship in the expression of good design. Are you placing that waistline where it looks best on your particular figure, having tried higher and lower, or are you putting it where "it is being worn"? Have you considered the proportion of your features in designing the collar, or is a collar just a collar to you, whether it is a finely scalloped ruffle or an angular lapel?

Choose Hats in Proportion

Incidentally, please stand up when you buy your hats. A well-designed dress can be thrown completely out of proportion by a chapeau. No umbrella hats, little ladies; no powder puff hats, statuesque types, please! Such disproportion is the comedian's stock-in-trade, the loose, baggy trousers on the little man, the tiny derby on the six-footer. We laugh at such but are apt to be blandly unconscious of the principle involved when it comes to ourselves.

Next in importance are unity and subordination. In a room we might call these the "theme." You tie the room together through the harmony of color, letting a tonal quality dominate. You do not start with bold peasant colors and add 18th-cenutry pastels, completing it with a sharp modern touch. Nor when the theme is texture, do you place a New England ladder-back chair next to a Georgian table with a Persian miniature above it. Nor when the theme is texture, do you combine tissue taffeta, old pine paneling and glass brick. Can you say the same thing in regard to clothes?

It is here that you must sign a pact with yourself, and solemnly promise to abide by it, and thus say good-by forever to "heart-break" purchases, things you bought, ignoring the other parts of your wardrobe, things you never wear. That darling feather hat, for example, which has never been on your head because all your clothes lean to country tweeds and jerseys, or that peasant-embroidered jacket with not a plain skirt in your closet.

Utilize Old Clothes

Take these and all the others out. Make a list of them and proceed to design what is needed to make them jell, thereby putting them into active service.

You need unity and subordination in order properly to express good design. But in design also you require variety for interest. An entire costume in one texture, one color, one line would be monotonous, hence variety is used for interest. Remember that variety must be used with a controlled hand, never losing sight of the original theme but playing the theme up with variations, accentuating this or that note for emphasis. With a rough tweed costume try a well saddle-soaped belt; with a moss crepe afternoon dress, glossy feathers on the hat For spice, on a completely bisymmetrical ensemble, wear a clip on only one side of the neckline.

Instead of the completely matched costume, which incidentally tends to look labored-over, try harmonizing tones instead. For example, a wine suit and shoes, plum bag and gloves, midnight blue blouse and hat with plum and wine accents. The variety might be a light area in a dark costume or vice versa; it might be a cool accent in a warm-toned harmony or the reverse.

What do you mean when you say that a person is well-balanced and poised? Isn't it that she has a sense of the relative importance of things? She lets molehills remain molehills and enjoys the view from the mountain top. Applied to clothes, the principle of balance has much the same meaning. The skirt receives its share of attention, no more or less, the same with the sleeves, and so on.

A balanced costume is a poised costume, and a poised costume becomes a setting for you. Let these principles guide you to a fair analysis of yourself. Real style is sincerity. An unclassic upturned nose is an asset if you don't try to make yourself over into the Winged Victory of Samothrace. Maybe she wishes she could wear a wee beret cocked over an eye and a plaid tweed skirt with a velveteen jacket and a shoulder bag! In other words, be yourself and be sure that it is your best self, the one who stands well, head up, shoulders back, the one whose eyes see over the molehill.

Why Not Make Christmas Candy?

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sugar may be scarce, but we can still have our Christmas sweets—delicious and wholesome ones, too—by the use of materials still to be had in sufficient quantities for our needs. Here are a few simple recipes which you will enjoy using:

Raisin Creams

Chop seeded raisins very fine and mix them with a scant third of their weight in granulated sugar, using a bit of strained honey as a blender. Mold in any desired shape and dip into melted, unsweetened chocolate. Place some distance apart on waxed paper and allow to remain until quite cold and firm.

Honey Cocoanut Squares

½ pound shredded cocoanut
1 pound strained honey
¼ cup washed currants.

Brown cocoanut slightly in the oven. Cook the honey to 240°, add the cocoanut and stir in the currants. Pour into an oiled pan. When cool make into small rough mounds.

Four-Fruit Rolls

1 cup dates
1 cup figs
1 cup seeded raisins
1 cup prunes
1 tablespoon brown sugar
1 tablespoon orange juice
½ cup chopped nut meats.

Steam the fruits for about ten minutes, or until they are soft and tender, then put through a food chopper. Add sugar, orange juice and nut meats and mix thoroughly. Dust a board or marble slab with powdered sugar and roll the paste into a long roll. Cut in 1¼ inch slices, roll in finely chopped nut meats and wrap in waxed paper. This mixture may be molded into little balls instead of a roll.

Maple Opera Fudge

1¾ pounds maple sugar
1 pint cream
⅛ teaspoon salt

Boil the above until a soft ball forms when dropped in cold water. Pour into a cold, damp platter or marble slab and beat with a fork until creamy. When perfectly smooth, press into a square, buttered pan and cut into squares.

Rice Crackle

1 package puffed rice
2 cups honey
Butter the size of a walnut
Pinch of salt

Warm puffed rice in the oven until it is thoroughly dry and crisp. Cook the honey to 240°. Add butter and salt and cook to 242°. Pour over rice, mix thoroughly and press into equare, buttered cake tins, smoothing the top with a rolling pin. While still warm, invert the pan and cut with a sharp knife into oblongs about four inches long and two inches wide.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.,
Boston, Mass.

1 made with SUGAR
pour 2 cups boiling water over 4 cups sugar
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . .
2 pints Mapleine Syrup
2 with CORN SYRUP
boil 1½ cups hot water 3 cups corn syrup for 5 minutes
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . .
2 pints Mapleine Syrup
3 with HONEY & CORN SYRUP
heat 1 cup hot water ½ cup strained honey 2½ cups corn syrup
Bring to full boil.
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . .
2 pints Mapleine Syrup
Plenty of golden-rich syrup, even in wartime! *Make* yours easily, save money! Three grand ways, with Mapleine. One, America's favorite for 35 years. And two wartime recipes—sugarless! Get a bottle of Mapleine from your grocer now.
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What U. S. High School Courses In Aeronautics Include

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Universal familiarity with aeronautics, a basic understanding of aviation, and how the airplane operates are the essentials that education is endeavoring to bring to American youth. As Robert H. Hinckley, of the Army and Navy Air Commission, said, "Catch 'em young and tell 'em everything."

The United States Office of Aeronautics is establishing these courses in high schools, striving for mutual co-operation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Army and the Navy.

Textbooks Co-operating

Publishers of textbooks in teaching courses in elementary and secondary schools are encouraged by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Office of Education to slant their materials on aviation. For example, geography classes study the factors which govern weather and climate in various parts of the world, discuss relative land and air mileages, and trace through countries the course of famous flights.

In the mathematics classes, elements of aviation and lift and drag ratios are now taught. In like manner, horsepower of airplane engines are computed from cylinder and bore stroke and revolutions per minute.

Aviation knowledge is abundant in physics. Laws of flow, forces of wing lift and propeller thrust, air pressures, construction and magnetism, and use of instruments are just some of the angles that a physics instructor can bring out if he is air-minded.

Demonstration Class

What is said to be the first demonstration class in aeronautics in Illinois was taught this past summer by Vynce A. Hines at the University of Illinois High School. As Mr. Hines pointed out, many classes being taught this fall should profit by the experience of this demonstration class.

The University of Illinois Summer School conducted two teachers' training courses in this aeronautics course. The teachers attended Mr. Hines's class, which was used as an illustration of procedure and method in addition to courses and lectures at the University itself.

The course recommended by Mr. Hines includes: (1) Design and structure of aircraft; (2) communications; (3) meteorology, the science of weather; (4) aerodynamics, the study of forces; (5) elementary air avigation, finding one's way from one place to another in the air; and (6) safety and civil air regulations.

Eighty per cent of the course consists of study and 20 per cent shop work. The study is from textbooks which are informative and interesting, written not in technical and advanced terms, but in everyday American language that any high school pupil can understand. Pictures, charts, graphs, and practice material makes interpretation easy. Shop work consists of building airplanes, wind tunnels, and practical applications of various problems.

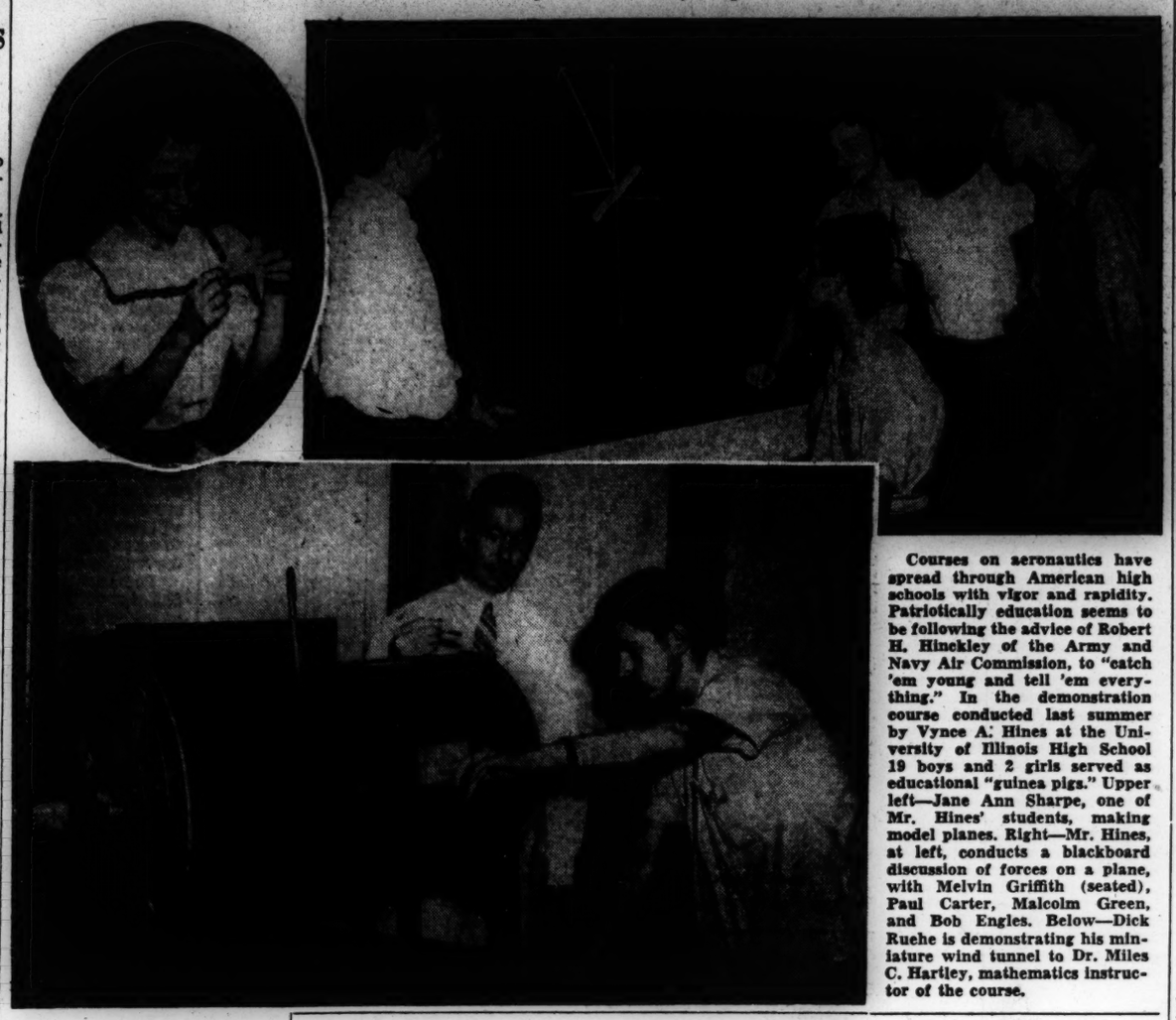
Mathematics Used

Dr. Miles C. Hartley, instructor of mathematics, assisted in teaching avigation in the demonstration course. Algebra, geometry, and trigonometry are used to solve the problems.

Upon completion of the course, Mr. Hines stated that the students were able to explain how an airplane flies in terms of the laws of physics—understand the fundamental principles of aerial avigation—appreciate the relationship between weather and flying and be able to use mathematical and scientific principles basic to aerodynamics, avigation, and meteorology.

Full high school credit is allotted upon completion if the grades are up to standard, according to Mr. Hines's recommendation; and the student is prepared to take the Civil Aeronautics Authority examinations.

Not only does aeronautics meet the needs of the air war of today by giving the groundwork for pilots and mechanics, but it also prepares for the world of tomorrow, an age that will be dominated by air power.



Courses on aeronautics have spread through American high schools with vigor and rapidity. Patriotically education seems to be following the advice of Robert H. Hinckley of the Army and Navy Air Commission, to "catch 'em young and tell 'em everything." In the demonstration course conducted last summer by Vynce A. Hines at the University of Illinois High School 19 boys and 2 girls served as educational "guinea pigs." Upper left—Jane Ann Sharpe, one of Mr. Hines' students, making model planes. Right—Mr. Hines, at left, conducts a blackboard discussion of forces on a plane, with Melvin Griffith (seated), Paul Carter, Malcolm Green, and Bob Engles. Below—Dick Ruehe is demonstrating his miniature wind tunnel to Dr. Miles C. Hartley, mathematics instructor of the course.

High schools are now providing pre-flight courses in mathematics and science of aviation for as many qualified boys and girls as can be enrolled. Their objective for the longer future must be to make a functioning program of aviation education an integral part of the curriculum of every high school.

New U. S. Manpower Program Hailed by A.V.A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo, Ohio

American Vocational Ass'n
Toledo Convention

It so happened that 1,500 delegates scurrying home from Toledo Saturday night, Dec. 5, after the final session of the convention of the American Vocational Association got the best news of the week.

The news came from Washington, and in effect it said that enlistments between the ages of 18 and 38 had been stopped, that drafting would be eased and that Paul V. McNutt, manpower commissioner, will be able to say who goes into the army and what the men who stay at home will do.

Enlistment and drafting of skilled instructors in the nation's 6,000 vocational schools has been playing havoc with them, seriously crippling the magnificent war training program which already has turned into war industries approximately 5,000,000 men and women.

Not only the instructors but many of the 5,000,000 have been subject to draft and have been lured by enlistment, despite the fact that their production job has been widely considered more important than any military duty that could be assigned them.

Manpower Problem

Discussion of the manpower problem in the problem of providing manpower was one of the outstanding events of the convention just closed here, which incidentally was one of the most important conventions ever held by the organization.

Gathered in Toledo where two new vocational high schools, the Macomber and the Harriet Whitney, have set a new pace in turning out men and women for war industries, the convention not only looked at the problems of the war but also considered problems of the postwar period.

It discovered certain now-agreed-on truths about vocational training for war and peace:

1. That enlistments and needless draft fumbling have hurt the program, despite the fact that the training of men and women has been revealed as most necessary.

2. That the program of vocational training must be continued at high speed as long as the war demand lasts.

3. That women must be included on an increasingly large scale.

4. That the vocational training set-up of the United States faces financial difficulties.

5. That the problem of converting it to peace requirements after the war is won is a staggering one with the necessity of completely new and different machinery and equipment, the dispersal of students to factories themselves, and a financial contribution from industries which would be benefited.

If, the Association feels, the manpower problem of the nation can be worked out fairly and wisely, the schools can continue to produce the workers war industry needs. Difficulties are that despite the new McNutt order, private industry is attractive to instructors and considerations of their own financial welfare weigh heavily with them.

Postwar Problems

For the postwar problem an even closer alliance with labor, the Federal Government, U. S. employment offices, and industry is indicated, and whether there will be a clash with labor in this period on the basis of the number of new workers fed into it remains to be seen. No discussion of this point reached the floor, but it was a part of lobby conversation.

Likewise, for the postwar problem, tremendous investments in machinery and equipment may be required and the nation's schools are notoriously on thin financial ice and unable to buy them. Ore, now being used in tremendous quantities, may have to be supplanted with magnesium and aluminum, and new designs and new patterns therefore would result. Such a change, which is but one of many possibilities, would involve tremendous changes in equipment.

Therefore, a closer alliance, both in planning and financing, may be necessary to the new order of vocational training in America.

During the four days a half hundred carefully prepared and considered papers and speeches, many of them the result of exhaustive research and the sum of many new experiences, were laid before the convention. They will later be published.

Russell J. Greenly of the industrial relations department of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, discussing training for the postwar era, touched on one important overall aspect of vocational instruction for the future. Said he:

"Concern for the field of training for the postwar era is the danger that training will be from a textbook, and become a sermon rather than a way of action."

Foundation Stones

A second fear for the future of training is an anxiety that programs of training may be developed for training's sake. The training program of the future, he said, if it is to succeed, will be based upon these two foundation stones:

1. That the program be adaptable in its approach to current requirement.

2. That the program not involve training for the sake of training, but instead is directed toward the fulfillment of the responsibility of the line supervisor and the key operator.

"There is another field of thought for the future," he said. "There must be a closer relation between educational institutions and industry. College courses must be planned to graduate men who can find a place in industry and make an increasingly useful contribution to that industry.

"Public schools must reaffirm their determination that the functions of scholastic training are consummated only when the public schools produce young men and women able to meet the circumstances of the world beyond their cloistered halls."

There, in a nutshell, is a typical view of industry towards a problem in which industry is to have a larger share of responsibility.

Punjabi and Korean

In December of last year, the U. S. Government could find only one American with a thorough knowledge of the Thai or Siamese language. Today it is being taught at the University of Michigan. In December not one American scholar was able to give a course in Malay. Today Yale offers a course in that language. The University of Indiana is giving a course in Turkish, the University of Pennsylvania one in Moroccan. Harvard offers new courses in Finnish, Hungarian, and Japanese, while Johns Hopkins offers Icelandic and Modern Greek. The Hartford Seminary Foundation offers a course in Arabic. Columbia offers Persian, along with Dutch, while still other colleges and universities are adding languages as diverse as Korean, Punjabi, and Bulgarian.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Prepositions Control Certain Words

20th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR THIS?
1. Please sit between Ross and *I*.	1. Please sit between Ross and *me*.
2. Come tonight with Nell and *she*.	2. Come tonight with Nell and *her*.

The correct sentences are at the right.

PREPOSITIONS

A *preposition* is a connecting word, showing a relation between the word that follows it and another word in the sentence. A preposition could be called a kind of bridge, connecting one word with another. Here are some prepositions:

about, after, among, at, before, between, but (meaning *except*), *by, concerning, except, for, from, into, like, to, with.*

1. The boys left *with* their teacher. (*with*, preposition.)

2. The mainland *of* Asia came *into* view. (*of, into*, prepositions.)

In this lesson we shall consider another important use for a *pronoun*. (You remember that a *pronoun* is a word used instead of a noun; as *he, him, she, her.*) Now we are ready to use pronouns with prepositions. Let us see how:

Here is an important rule: A preposition takes an *object;* in other words, a preposition is always followed by a noun or a pronoun in the *objective case.* The only pronouns in this objective case you need to watch are the same five you previously learned to watch as objects of verbs:

me, him, her (singular); *us, them* (plural).

1. I came with *him* (preposition *with* takes the object *him*).

2. I shall call for *her* (preposition *for* takes the object *her*).

BETWEEN YOU AND (I, ME)

Always say: between you and *me*, between you and *him*, between you and *her* (*us*, or *them*).

How can we avoid saying *between you and I* (or *between you and he, . . .*)? By repeating (silently or audibly) the preposition the *second* time, we shall use the *second* pronoun correctly.

1. Come with Byron and (with) *him*. (Preposition *with* takes object *him*.)

2. I shall call for you and (for) *her*. (Preposition *for* takes object *her*.)

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct form.

1. Between you and (I, me) I believe it isn't true.

2. The reporter sent for you and (she, her).

3. Please call for Mayme and (me, I).

4. The message is for Larry and (him, he).

5. Please explain the delay to Amy and (they, them).

6. I hope to go with Philip and (he, him).

7. The gift is from Julia and (me, I).

8. The man bowed to Laura and (she, her).

Sometimes the preposition *to* is implied but not expressed.

1. Please give (to) Anita and (to) them the flowers.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct form.

1. I shall telephone (to) Allen and (she, her).

2. If you give (to) Evelyn and (he, him) the package, tell me.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

A preposition with its object is called a *prepositional phrase.* Notice these examples:

1. into the house (prepositional phrase)

2. concerning you (prepositional phrase)

Here are prepositional phrases in sentences:

1. Come *with me.* (*with me*, prepositional phrase.)

2. The natives replied *in English.* (*in English*, prepositional phrase.)

Exercise 3

Underscore each prepositional phrase.

1. Necessity is the mother of invention.

2. A carpenter is known by his chips.

3. Follow the river and you will get to the sea.

COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

Sometimes the preposition is a *compound preposition;* that is, composed of more than one word but used the same as a single preposition. Here are some examples:

according to, in accordance with, by means of, in spite of, instead of, on account of.

1. Nelson came *instead of* me.

2. Albert left *in spite of* the heavy rain.

Exercise 4

Underscore the correct form.

1. A tall man stood in front of (us, we).

2. Please don't do it on account of (I, me).

3. You may bring Steve in preference to (she, her).

CONCLUSION: You have learned about the dominating habits of prepositions: that prepositions control certain words. Prepositions demand these pronouns: *me, him, her* (singular); *us, them* (plural).

Your next lesson will be one of the most important in the series.

Answers

Exercise 1 (All objects of prepositions): 1—me; 2—her; 3—me; 4—him; 5—them; 6—him; 7—me; 8—her.

Exercise 2 (All objects of prepositions): 1—her; 2—him.

Exercise 3 (All prepositional phrases): 1—of invention; 2—by his chips; 3—to the sea.

Exercise 4 (All objects of prepositions): 1—us; 2—me; 3—her.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Short Courses for Members-Elect Of Colorado State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

The Department of Government Management of the University of Denver—unique activity financed by the Sloan Foundation, which yearly graduates 10 young experts in government management to work at bettering government from the outside—has undertaken a new function.

This year it will conduct special short courses for members and members-elect of the Colorado General Assembly, just before the session begins in January.

In Colorado, as in other states, legislators-elect with good intentions are often snowed under by the complexity of the task, the many technicalities with which they are unfamiliar, and the incessant work.

The proposed courses, to be headed by State Senators Robert G. Bosworth and Eudochia Bell Smith, with the advice of Dr. Le Roy Brown, director of the department, will give new legislators advance schooling in the technicalities of legislation, and will be free to all.

In its five years of existence the Department has assembled a tremendous amount of data on governmental affairs—including the case studies made by students in the field each year as a prerequisite for graduation—which will also be available to legislators.

It is located in the University's Government Center in new downtown headquarters, near the public library, the Capitol and the City-County building. For the first four years of its existence the Department was housed in the School of Business of the University, in a building where its instructors occupied the gymnasium floor, separated into individual cubicles by temporary partitions, and its students had desks on the running track above.

The building it now occupies was given to the University by Miss Helen Bonfils.

Through the Editor's Window

Shorter, Not Longer, School Holidays Needed

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Earlier in the present school year the papers published announcements from a good many colleges to the effect that the midwinter vacation would be extended to cover a period of a month or six weeks in order to spread the Christmas travel over a wider range and ease the congestion on the railroads. This seemed quite all right to a lot of people, and the matter probably left their thought. Nice to have John or Mary home for a longer time and to be "sacrificing" for the war effort at the same moment.

But the U. S. Office of Education wasn't so easily satisfied. Education in wartime is important, it said, and the colleges have a towering job to do. To quote Fred J. Kelly, Chief of its Division of Higher Education, in a letter received last month by College and University Presidents:

"It seems clear that to lengthen the vacation period is not the way to solve the problem. That would imply that education is not important as a part of the war effort. For colleges to follow a variety of plans would best avoid congestion. To make the holidays coincide with the period between college terms regardless of the fact that this period may not include Christmas or New Year's Day would at least serve a good educational purpose and avoid travel congestion."

* * *

The U. S. Office of Education further took up the matter with the War and Navy Departments. The letters received from Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox—and quoted in the letter sent by Chief Kelly to the College Presidents—leave small doubt in the minds of many as to the co-operative and patriotic thing to do.

Secretary Stimson said that if the colleges would restrict their student travel between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15 it would "facilitate the handling of military personnel on furlough" and relieve the transportation situation. The War Department, as it is, has cut down the furloughs to 10 per cent of the total number of men at each camp, post, and station.

Secretary Knox was even more insistent. He said that the proposal that colleges extend the Christmas holidays from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15 does not meet with the Navy Department's approval. Two reasons were given. The first: "With the thousands of young men in college who are now on inactive duty as apprentice seamen under the V-1, V-5, and V-7 programs, the Navy has a vital interest in seeing college education completed with all speed and thoroughness. Not only these young men, but all students now in college are contributing to the fighting strength of our country in direct proportion to the time and effort they devote to their studies. A proposal that operates to lengthen the time required for them to complete their college course lessens the contribution they make, and cannot be approved by the Navy Department."

These are serious words. They are quoted here because some of us in the United States may need to realize even more than we do the grim business of earnest preparation which our young men in college for special wartime training must face, and more actively to support them in it.

* * *

Secretary Knox goes on to another point. With transportation difficulties what they are, he suggests, in cases where a college recess would definitely increase these difficulties of the railroads, the possibility of the "drastic action of eliminating Christmas vacation." And adds, that the adoption of this suggestion "would mean that instead of presenting to our enemies the gift of the millions of study days that would be lost by lengthening the Christmas vacation for over a million college students, we would actually turn our difficulty to our advantage and speed up the preparation of our young men and young women for the urgent tasks that await them."

Put to them frankly, these points, I am confident, would be accepted by most American young people with grace and with sincere patriotism. Indeed, the copy of Chief Kelly's letter to College Presidents, including the quotes from the Government, came to me from a friend whose daughter is a senior at The Principia College, together with a letter to Principia parents from President Morgan referring to it and announcing that with the full co-operation and approval of students and faculty Principia College is omitting the usual Christmas vacation this year. Perhaps more than any other one thing, such a step on the part of other colleges would help parents and young people alike to realize better how exclusively we must tend to business until the war and the peace following it are thoroughly won.

There are youngsters today (in high school mostly) who think that because they may be drafted, education is unimportant. A High School teacher I know has been gravely troubled because of this attitude in some Senior boys. We parents and friends of such boys need to awaken them. Education has never been more important. The men in the armed forces are studying as they never have before in their lives—wherever possible taking correspondence courses, or otherwise improving themselves. If in the midst of active duty in an all-out war they can do this, certainly our boys and girls in high school can be helped to realize that regular schooling for as long as possible . . . is an opportunity not to be tossed lightly away.

* * *

President Morgan in his letter says this: "It is becoming increasingly clear that the demand for the power and the ability to think and act intelligently, unselfishly, vigorously, and independently rests upon all of us, but especially upon the young men and women of service age."

Young people respond to a challenge of this sort. If they can be helped to realize the need for more and swifter schooling, they will gladly sacrifice long vacations and far more than this to get it.

A Tuesday Column

H. S. Victory Corps

Victory Hour is the official radio program of the High School Victory Corps. It is offered by the Blue Network, 2:30 to 3 p. m., Eastern War Time, on Tuesdays. George Denny, moderator of the Town Hall, is the master of ceremonies of the program. Scheduled are the following: Dec. 8—Physical fitness; Dec. 15—Wartime Citizenship; Dec. 22—United We Sing.

Negro Schools Are Short on Books

"Negro schools nave only one-third of the textbooks requisitioned. In some instances, the shortage is so bad that only teachers have texts while pupils are forced to get along without any texts at all. . . . Each teacher and principal interviewed expressed a belief that the shortage is due to the fact that Negro pupils usually get the books passed along from white schools. Increase in the number of white children enrolled this year has cut short the number of books available to Negro children."

—From the Louisiana Weekly (New Orleans)

Pupils Reported Incorrigible In Some 'Problem' N. Y. Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A condition of ebbing classroom discipline in some of the public schools of New York's "underprivileged" or "problem" areas, with teachers being struck and some instructors regularly intimidated by their pupils, was revealed here today in the testimony of various teacher and parent spokesmen.

The situation was ascribed to parents' laxity in disciplining their children, to the excessive use of substitute teachers and to the crowding of schools which, in the case of one junior high, saw 17 classes jammed with 40 to 49 pupils each. Spokesmen said the classroom anarchy was not confined to pupils of any particular color or race.

The charges came following testimony in Children's Court last week that a Negro mother had struck a white teacher who had disciplined her son for throwing a rock through the window of the teacher's automobile. The teacher, a Bronx public school instructor, testified that her colleagues frequently were struck by students, both white and Negro.

Other teachers reported that in many parts of the city, especially in the "problem" areas, a serious situation of classroom tension had arisen calling for remedial action from the proper authorities.

The recently appointed committee on delinquency of the New York Teachers Guild, Local 2, American Federation of Teachers, has begun investigation of the discipline breakdown. Mrs. Esther F. Cahen, committee chairman, said teachers had told her that "in the underprivileged areas striking a teacher is quite common." In some few instances, she added, teachers have reported the need of police protection within the school walls.

Stressing the overcrowding of classes, resulting from the school economy program, parents of Junior High School 35 in Brooklyn charged that in some classes students have been receiving no more than two or three hours' instruction a day. Charging that there were 17 classes in the school where 40 to 49 pupils were jammed into each session, the Parent Association of the school telegraphed Ellsworth B. Buck, president of the Board of Education, declaring that the situation was "critical" and in need of immediate attention.

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The Home Forum

New Frontiers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WE LOOK FORWARD," said the President of the United States in a message to Congress, "to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want . . . everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear—which . . . means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point . . . that no Nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere."

This declaration of universal democracy is a challenge to every thinking man and woman throughout the world. It prefigures a renaissance of civilization and human progress, Christianity made practical among nations. A new frontier of political and social thinking, it has been called "a frontier of limitless expanse—the frontier of human welfare."

* * *

Human welfare is, of course, no new ideal. Through the ages it has been the greatly desired goal of mankind, but for the most part it has been a selfish goal—"my welfare" or "my country's welfare." Universal welfare has seemed quite impracticable and unattainable. Yet the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, half a century and more ago promulgated such an ideal, and in simple, direct language showed how it could be made practical in human experience. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she writes (p. 340): **"The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry, —whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."**

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3), and **"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself"** (Leviticus 19:18)—these age-old precepts of living are the very foundation stones in the structure of universal well-being. Christian Science shows how to put them into practice. To love God, it teaches, is necessarily to love one's neighbor, for one's neighbor, like oneself, is inseparable from God, is His image and likeness, the perfect representation of the one, all-inclusive, infinite divine Mind.

There can be no isolation, therefore, among men or nations. Science and invention have brought the peoples of the world so close together that all men today are neighbors. When Christian Science is understood, it will bring men together spiritually, make possible that far more important unity, the unity of the one Mind, the unity which the Apostle Paul foresaw when, in his epistle to the Ephesians (4:13), he spoke of the day when we **"shall all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."**

This is the new frontier—the frontier of spiritual unity. Translated into human experience it means freedom for all men, justice, law, order, peace, and understanding among nations, universal human welfare. No man is wholly free if his neighbor is a slave. Each of us is an important factor in the winning of this frontier, for to each of us God has given precious gifts, priceless talents. There are no exceptions. Let us, each one of us, develop these talents, not to get, but to give, not to rule, but to serve; to prove for all mankind the heritage of freedom that is God's will for all His children.

* * *

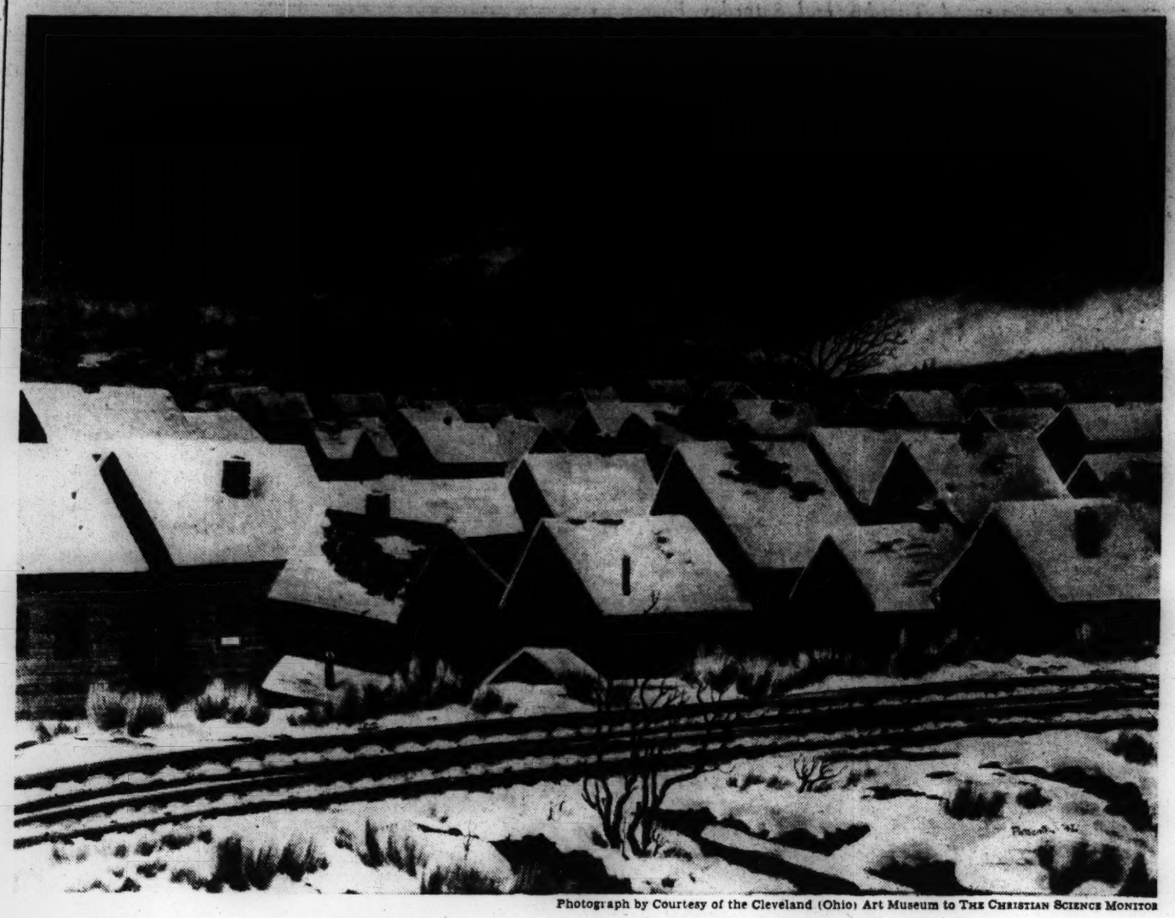
An old Welsh proverb, handed down from generation to generation, states a great truth in a few succinct words: "Be a leader; be a bridge." In ancient times, so the legend goes, one of the tests of leadership among the Welsh people was service; and the young man who would be a leader must first prove his ability to lead by his willingness to serve. In those days there were certain narrow, deep fissures in the earth over which the people of Wales must cross as they journeyed from place to place in search of food and shelter. It was easy enough for the young men to leap over the ravines; but for little children and others the passage was well-nigh impossible. So he who would be a leader of his people would make a living bridge of his own body, and over this "bridge" the others would pass in safety. Thus the proverb, "Be a leader; be a bridge," came into being.

Our times may seem hopelessly confused, dangerous, and uncertain, but our thinking need not be. **"For God hath not given us the spirit of fear but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind"** (II Timothy 1:7). We can meet the challenge of our times right where we are, wherever we are, with the same courage, resourcefulness, and spirit of service with which the young men of ancient Wales met the challenge of their times, knowing full well that our ability to do so, our intelligence, our strength, and our love, come from God, the infinite, unfailing source of all good.

Slavery to sickness or sin, misery or want, evil of any kind, physical, social, individual, national, or international, is not the legitimate state of man, is not God's will. In Science and Health (p. 227) Mrs. Eddy writes, **"God made man free."** She continues: **"Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."** This is God's purpose and plan. Freedom, joy, justice, peace for all mankind—these are the new frontiers, limitless in expanse, which Christian Science makes possible of attainment "everywhere in the world," today and forever.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish].

The text of a lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., of Chicago, Illinois, entitled "Christian Science Proclaims the Gospel of Freedom," will be found on page 14.



Photograph by Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"EAST CLEVELAND WHISTLE STOP": *A Water Color by Frank Potocnik*

"EAST CLEVELAND WHISTLE STOP" is a water color by Frank Potocnik, included in the twenty-fourth Annual Exhibition by Cleveland artists and craftsmen. A selected group of water colors and enamels is being shown in various cities and colleges in the country during the 1942-43 season. Cleveland is noted for the support and interest she gives to her artists. As a result, their annual exhibitions have proved unusually stimulating.

There is an abundance of material for the artist in industrial centers. Here, the artist's eye has discovered a striking design in a rather desolate group of houses in a manufacturing suburb. He has presented an all-over pattern by the clever repetition of shapes. Contours are sharply defined and details accurately represented. The railroad tracks, cutting obliquely across the foreground, give the picture the horizontals needed to balance the square buildings piled on top of one another. A refinement of the design is the introduction of a pale glow in the sky to offset the snowy foreground. The straight lines of the composition are emphasized by the curves of the scraggly trees struggling to survive. In spite of the lifelessness of the view, there is an intimation of the human energy behind the scene. In its honest interpretation of one aspect of city life, the picture is a good example of a current American genre.

H. H. A.

The Sugar Heart

ON THURSDAYS, the farmers and peasants round about the small town of Kisvarda drove in to town to meet each other, to conclude bargains, and to do any household shopping for their wives at Kovacs' general store.

Erzhebet, daughter of the rich farmer Tudos, sat upright, dressed in her best, beside him in the fine new dogcart he had recently purchased. Today was her name-day, when all the Erzhebets, or Elizabeths, of Hungary would be celebrating in some fashion or other. Birthdays are nothing in Hungary, but name-days are much; and Erzhebet, gazing before her while her father drove skilfully across the bumpy fields, was glad he had chosen for her the same day that belonged to Saint Elizabeth of Hungary and the beautiful Queen-Empress whose hair was so long she could sit on it.

"We will go first to Kovacs' store," her father was saying, "and there I will buy the flour and oil, and you may choose a small present for yourself. No doubt young Kovacs will serve you, and perhaps give you something as well. He knows this is your name-day and he admires you greatly."

"Perhaps," answered Erzhebet absently. She was not thinking of young Kovacs, but of someone quite different. She hardly heard her father as he went on: "Young Kovacs is rich. To own a general store is something. But, of course, Fodor, the pig-dealer, is richer still. He is elderly and nothing to look at; but he has a warm heart, I am sure. We shall probably meet him, too, at the store."

* * *

"Probably," agreed Erzhebet, shuddering slightly at the thought of the bristles on the back of Fodor's neck. They were exactly like pig-bristles. By the time she had wrenched her thoughts back from Fodor, the dogcart had drawn up before Kovacs' store. There was a great hum and bustle inside, what with everyone wanting to be served quickly. But young Kovacs saw her at once and, after diving behind a curtain to sleek down his hair, came forward immediately to serve them. When the oil and the flour had been bought, he glanced shyly under his shiny eyelashes at Erzhebet who was quite the prettiest girl in the shop, and said: "My compliments on your name-day. Pray allow me to offer this pair of scissors, made of finest steel and just arrived from Budapest."

"Now that's a fine present!" said old Tudos, beaming, "and my daughter can make good use of it, I assure you. Drop in on us one of these days, and see the grand curtains she has just finished embroidering for her hope-chest!"

"Father!" exclaimed Erzhebet, annoyed. But her annoyance was only put down to pleasing modesty, since young Kovacs was the catch of the town. Meanwhile Tudos was buying a nice necklace of round pearl beads which he threw over his daughter's neck, kissing her heartily on both cheeks. As they left the store, they bumped into Fodor, the pig-dealer, who beamed with pleasure at the encounter.

"My felicitations on your daughter's name-day," he said. "I had hoped to meet you here, and have taken the liberty of placing a small sucking-pig on the floor of your cart. It will make a good feast for Sunday."

* * *

"Come and share it with us," said Tudos; for Fodor was even richer than Kovacs and, besides, there was no harm in a girl having two strings to her bow. But Erzhebet only bowed, keeping her eyes to the ground so that she might not see the pig-like bristles on Fodor's neck. Then she raised her eyes eagerly as a tail, handsome young peasant who had been lingering outside the shop drew near. Miklos had time to murmur hurriedly: "I had no money, alas! to buy you anything smart. But my mother has made you an old-fashioned trifle which you will find placed on the seat of your cart. Be careful, because it is breakable."

He disappeared in the crowd, but not so quickly as to avoid Erzhebet's father's glance. "Has that good-for-nothing Miklos been troubling you again? Yes, yes, I know he works hard, and it isn't his fault he is poor. But, of all the cheek, to speak to *my* daughter, and the prettiest girl in the district too!"

It was quite late and dark when they got home. The little pig was prodded and exclaimed over, the scissors tried, then put away in a drawer. At last Erzhebet was free, in the privacy of her own room, to open the parcel she had carried all the way on her knees and which her father had fortunately not noticed. It contained a gingerbread heart, gaily ornamented with whorls of pink and white sugar, with a little piece of looking-glass let in to the middle for ornament, after the fashion of Miklos' mother's youth when such things were given by boys to their sweethearts.

"Be careful, because it is breakable," she found herself repeating thoughtfully. Indeed, it was a pretty thing, but fragile and easily broken. After she had looked at it a long while, she carried it carefully over to the great painted chest already half-full of embroidered petticoats, cushions, and tablecloths necessary to a bride. Then she hid it carefully beneath a pile of aprons, and closed the lid with a little sign of half-hope, half-fear.

ELIZABETH KYLE

In the Dimout

THE STREET IS DIM TONIGHT. The world is dim and grim. But the moon still shines and looks squarely down between the two tall palm trees, between the long fronds that waver in the breeze. Their shadows meet and cross upon the stones before my feet. I walk upon the moving shadows, under the palms, under the moon, and down the dim street. The little white dog at the corner barks at me; but, when I speak to him, he wags a short-tailed apology. Says he: "I didn't know you in the dimout."

P. Y.

Iceland Has the Grandeur of Simplicity

FEW COUNTRIES in the world have the romance of Iceland. Lying as it does far to the north, beyond the Ultima Thule of the ancients, it is not a country that attracted those in search of a soft living. It has deserts and glaciers. Its natural resources are few. Its climate is harsh. Only one third of the island can be utilized by man. It is a country for hardy men and women.

Those who migrate to new nations often go in search of an easier life. Take, for example, our own country, the United States. Undoubtedly many, particularly in the early days, came here willing to face hardship and danger for the sake of freedom and opportunity. As our country grew in wealth this picture changed. We did not represent danger and hardship any more, but rather wealth. We were the land where dollars flowed like water. The appeal was to those who wished to get rich and live soft.

In Iceland this has never been the case. Her first settlers, the Irish, came there in search of solitude. The real stock, however, was the Scandinavian. They came because they were adventurous, because they wanted their own land, because they were not afraid to work. Never at any time was Iceland a country flowing with milk and honey.

The people of Iceland today are in vast majority descended from these Norsemen, and deep bred in the Icelandic character are their virtues and strength. Sea wanderers by tradition, it is they who struck west first and reached first Greenland and then the American continent. . . .

Poetry is deeply embedded in the Icelandic character. Their sagas are among the most beautiful ever written. Those dealing with their discovery and attempted colonization of this country are particularly vivid. There is breadth to them and the grandeur of simplicity. . . .

But there is another side to Iceland as romantic as any Viking raid. It is the development of the nation as a modern democracy. Iceland, like its Scandinavian cousins, has gone far toward solving the great problems of democracy that are vexing the United States. In Iceland no one is very wealthy and by the same token no one is very poor. The co-operatives, which have proved so successful in other Scandinavian countries, have been developed with equally excellent results.—From the Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt, for "Iceland, the First American Republic," by VILHJALMUR STEFFANSSON, copyright 1939, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

Nye Grænser

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

"VI SER med Glæde," sagde De Forenede Staters Præsident i et Budskab til Kongressen, "frem til en Verden, der er grundlagt paa fire væsentlige menneskelige Friheder. Den første er Tale- og Ytringsfrihed—overalt i Verden. Den anden er Frihed for ethvert Menneske til at tilbede Gud paa sin egen Maade—overalt i Verden. Den tredje er Frihed for Mangel og Nød—overalt i Verden. Den fjerde er Frihed for Frygt—,hvilket . . . betyder en Verdensnedrustning i en saadan Grad, . . . at ingen Nation vil være i Stand til at foretage et fysisk Angreb mod nogen som helst Nabo—paa noget som helst Sted."

Denne Erklæring om universalt Demokrati er en Udfordring til enhver tænkende Mand og Kvinde i hele Verden. Den bebuder en Renæssance af Civilisation og menneskelig Fremgang, Kristendom gjort praktisk blandt Nationerne. Den er den politiske og sociale Tænknings nye Grænse, og er blevet kaldt "en Grænse af ubegrænset vid Udstrækning —den menneskelige Velfærds Grænse".

Menneskelig Velfærd er naturligvis ikke noget nyt Ideal. Ned gennem Aarhundrederne har det været Menneskehedens højt ønskede Maal, men for det meste har det været et egoistisk Maal—"min Velfærd" eller "mit Lands Velfærd". Universal Velfærd har syntes at være ganske ugennemførlig og uopnaaelig. Dog kundgjorde Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, et saadant Ideal for over et halvt Aarhundrede siden og viste i et klart og tydeligt Sprog, hvorledes det kunde gøres praktisk anvendeligt i den menneskelige Erfaring. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver hun (S. 340): "Det første Buds guddommelige Princip er Grundlaget for Tilværelsens Videnskab, ved hvilken Mennesket demonstrerer Sundhed, Hellighed og evigt Liv. Een uendelig Gud, det gode, forener Mennesker og Nationer, udgør Menneskets Broderskab, afskaffer Krige, opfylder Skriftstedet: 'Elsk din Næste som dig selv', tilintetgør hedensk og kristen Afgudsdyrkelse,—hvad der end er forkert i sociale, borgerlige, kriminale, politiske og religiøse Love, ligestiller Kønnene, ophæver Forbandelsen over Mennesket, og efterlader intet, der kan synde, lide, straffes eller tilintetgøres."

"Du maa ikke have andre Guder end mig" (Anden Mosebog 20:3); og "Du skal elske din Næste som dig selv" (Tredje Mosebog 19:18) —disse ældgamle Forskrifter for Liv og Handlemaade er selve Grundstenene i det universale Velværes Bygning. Kristen Videnskab viser, hvorledes de kan anvendes i Praksis. Den lærer, at at elske Gud nødvendigvis vil sige at elske sin Næste, for ens Næste, lig en selv, er uadskillelig fra Gud, er Hans Billede og Lignelse, det fuldkomne Udtryk for det ene, alt indbefattende, uendelige guddommelige Sind.

Der kan derfor ikke være nogen Isolering blandt Mennesker eller Nationer. Videnskab og Opfindelse har bragt alle Jordens Folk saa tæt sammen, at alle Mennesker i Dag er Naboer eller hverandres Næste. Naar Kristen Videnskab bliver forstaaet, vil den bringe Menneskene sammen aandeligt og gøre den langt vigtigere Enhed mulig, det ene Sinds Enhed, den Enhed som Apostlen Paulus forudsaa, da han i sit Brev til Efeserne (4:13) talte om den Dag, da vi "alle naa til Enheden i Troen paa og Erkendelsen af Guds Søn, til Mands Modenhed, til Kristi Fyldes Maal af Vækst".

Dette er den nye Grænse—den aandelige Enheds Grænse. Oversat til menneskelig Erfaring betyder den Frihed for alle Mennesker, Retfærdighed, Lov, Orden, Fred og Forstaaelse blandt Nationerne, universal menneskelig Velfærd. Intet Menneske er fuldstændig fri, dersom hans Næste er en Slave. Vi er hver især en vigtig Faktor i at vinde denne Grænse, for Gud har givet enhver af os dyrebare Gaver og uvurderlige Talenter. Der er ingen Undtagelser. Lad os hver især udfolde disse Talenter, ikke for at faa, men for at give, ikke for at herske, men for at tjene; for at bevise overfor hele Menneskeheden den Friheds Arv, som det er Guds Vilje, at alle Hans Børn skal have.

Et gammelt valisisk Ordsprog, som er gaaet i Arv fra Generation til Generation, forklarer i faa, korte Ord en stor Sandhed: "Vær en Leder; vær en Bro." Sagnet fortæller, at blandt det valisiske Folk i gammel Tid var en af Prøverne for en, som vilde være en Leder, at tjene andre; og den unge Mand, der ønskede at være en Leder, maatte først bevise sin Dygtighed til at lede ved sin Villighed til at tjene. Paa den Tid var der visse smalle, dybe Revner i Jorden, hvilke det valisiske Folk maatte krydse over, naar de rejste fra Sted til Sted i deres Søgen efter Føde og Ly. Det var let nok for de unge Mænd at springe over den trange Bergkløft; men for smaa Børn og andre var Overgangen saa godt som umulig. Derfor gjorde han, der ønskede at være en Leder for sit Folk, sit Legeme til en levende Bro, og over denne "Bro" kunde de andre gaa i Sikkerhed. Saaledes opstod Ordsproget: "Vær en Leder, vær en Bro."

Vor Tid kan synes at være haabløst forvirret, farlig og usikker, men vor Tænkning behøver ikke at være det. "Thi Gud har ikke givet os Fejgheds Aand, men Krafts og Kærligheds og Sindigheds Aand" (Paulus's andet Brev til Timotheus 1:7). Vi kan møde vor Tids Udfordring, lige hvor vi er og hvorend vi er, med det samme Mod, den samme Opfindsomhed og med samme tjenende Aand, med hvilke de unge Mænd fra det gamle Wales mødte deres Tids Udfordring, idet vi fuldt ud ved, at vor Evne til at gøre dette, vor Intelligens, vor Styrke og vor Kærlighed kommer fra Gud, den uendelige, ufejlbarlige Kilde til alt det gode.

Trældom under Sygdom eller Synd, Elendighed eller Mangel, Ondt af en hvilken som helst Slags, fysisk, socialt, individuelt, nationalt eller internationalt, er ikke Menneskets retmæssige Tilstand, er ikke Guds Vilje. I *Science and Health* (S. 227) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Gud har skabt Mennesket fri." Hun fortsætter: "Verdensborgere, modtag den 'herlige Frihed som Guds Børn', og vær frie! Dette er eders guddommelige Ret." Dette er Guds Formaal og Plan. Frihed, Glæde, Retfærdighed og Fred for hele Menneskeheden —dette er de nye Grænser, ubegrænsede i Udstrækning, som Kristen Videnskab gør det muligt for os at opnaa "overalt i Verden", i Dag og til evig Tid.

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Footsteps in Snow

In feathery new snow the footsteps fall
No louder than a snowflake's downy flight
Upon the consciousness, and bough and wall
Are soft with silence, and each path is bright.
But when the snow grips tighter in the cold,
And its soft blanket hardens as it thins,
The footsteps on it suddenly may hold
The vibrant notes of hidden violins.

Thoughts moving on the mind have these two ways
Of coming to the door of our desire;
We know them well who brave these wintry days
And spread our grateful hands before the fire—
To think of how soft flakes had hidden scars
Or how some twig snapped, letting fall its stars.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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JESUS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1942

A* '13

Intimate Message: Washington

Behind the Juke Box 'Caesar' ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

One of my pet peeves has always been James C. ["Caesar"] Petrillo. He is the one who wouldn't let the Boy Scout band play. He gets $46,000 a year as President of the American Federation of Musicians. He is reputed to own a $25,000 armored limousine with bodyguards, a two-and-a-half carat diamond ring and to have contracted the habit of commuting by plane from Chicago to New York.

Mr. Petrillo is the man who says union musicians can't play for recordings or juke box reproductions. He has kept the Boston Symphony off the air and off phonograph records. He has kept "stand-by" orchestras at many radiocasting stations, being paid for waiting. This is the same stand-by practice used in some construction jurisdictions where contractors pay union operating engineers who stand by while a labor-saving drum mixes the cement in transit to the site which the engineers used to mix at the job.

The Senate has passed a resolution to investigate Mr. Petrillo, and he will appear in person around Jan. 12, before a subcommittee headed by Senator C. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho. Meanwhile, announcements say the Boston Symphony Orchestra has finally signed up with Mr. Petrillo so that the radiocasting and recording ban will be lifted. It is another big victory for the A. F. of M.

I don't like Mr. Petrillo but I have been reading some additional accounts of the situation which produced him. They seem to throw considerable new light on the matter. They do not reconcile me to Mr. Petrillo's diamond ring, but they indicate that the matter goes considerably beyond that.

Bernard B. Smith, New York lawyer writing in the current Harper's, says that Mr. Petrillo intended to bring the whole issue of the growing unemployment of musicians to a head by his order proscribing further musical recording. "It is known now that he hoped by this act to force all industries adversely affected to join together and meet with him and his associates over the conference table in the hope of arriving at some equitable solution," writes Mr. Smith.

Instead of seeking to work out an equable agreement by normal processes of collective bargaining, Mr. Smith says, the National Association of Broadcasters decided to attack Mr. Petrillo, hired a publicity firm to point out his little foibles, and set about precipitating a congressional investigation.

This N. A. B. campaign has met with protests within the radiocasters' group. Samuel R. Rosenbaum, head of Station WFIL, of the Blue Network, Philadelphia, attacked it. "Their fight" [The Musicians] "is not against us primarily," he wrote, "but primarily against the juke box barons and the record manufacturers. . . . We will incur the odium of a method of warfare contrary to all modern ideas of dealing with labor."

The day after Mr. Rosenbaum's protest the New York Times carried a story that "a majority of ranking radio network representatives believe solution of the problems raised by the ban of the A. F. of M. on recordings can come only through direct negotiations with the union's leader, James C. Petrillo, and not through any protracted legal or economic battle, it was learned yesterday."

This does not necessarily prove Mr. Petrillo is right; it might prove merely that he is powerful. Further exploration of the situation indicates that there is an economic and technological problem involved here so vast that it almost overshades Mr. Petrillo and his personality. In fact, when more is understood the matter seems too big for personalities.

Professional musicians seem on the way out. They are making a losing battle against a technical revolution, and using labor practices which nobody can defend. But their plight is so desperate that a bigger social problem is involved; is it to the country's interest to see them all wiped out? And does society have any responsibility to workers who are displaced by technological improvements?

There are 10,000 juke box distributors in the country, and nobody knows just how many of these gaudy nickel-in-the-slot machines that produce music from records there are, but the number is probably over 400,000. It's a $200,000,000 industry already, and just started.

The weekly "take" from each box is $10 to $15. The tavern keeper has the box installed at no investment, and gets 50 per cent of the money deposited. The musicians who made the recording, outside of the leader, get no percentage from the sales, no matter how big.

Mr. Petrillo claims, rightly or not, that only 35 per cent of the 138,000 A. F. of M. members are steadily employed.

Then there are the radio programs. The Federal Communications Commission finds that 56 per cent of the average radio station's musical time comes from records. In fact 500 musicians might provide all the music needed for all the nationally radiocast, commercially sponsored programs. What happens to the other musicians?

These facts do not make me like Mr. Petrillo any more. Nor do they justify the "stand-by" union practices that he has adopted. But they disclose that there is a big problem here which bitterness and a campaign of personalities will not solve. Cannot some constructive solution be worked out?

Bernard Smith proposes that part of the juke "take" go to a new national foundation which would help pay for small-town, Sunday afternoon band concerts, and other free performances. It would be too bad to have this pleasant amenity pass permanently from the American scene.

Annals of Monitor's Service in American Friendship

Prominent space devoted to cordial relations in prelude to later policy of Good Neighbors.

Continued from Page 1

articles by boat mail that reached Boston weeks later via Europe!

Those early dispatches contained a warning, 28 years before Japan launched its attack against the Wstern Hemisphere, about Japanese penetration into South America.

Many editorials during these early years anticipated the present Good Neighbor Policy. Eight years before that fruitful phrase was coined, the Monitor published in 1925 an editorial commenting favorably on cession of the Isle of Pines to Cuba. It was called: "Promoting Neighborly Friendliness."

In a pertinent news headline of May 24, 1913, the editors gave prominence to a forerunner of the Good Neighbor Policy. "Secretary Bryan Reveals Broad Policy Toward Latin America," the headline ran. It was followed by nearly a page of speeches at a Waldorf-Astoria meeting of the Pan-American Society of the United States. Among the speakers was Talcott Williams of Columbia University School of Journalism.

Long Series of Stories

Lively interest in advancing understanding and friendship within the Western Hemisphere was manifest in the Monitor's first edition, Nov. 25, 1908. A comprehensive story about Mexico appeared that day. There also was a note on the Home Forum Page about Mexico. On the first Editorial Page appeared a discussion of the proposed Florida Ship Canal with this title: "One Thousand Miles Nearer to Central America."

The first Staff Correspondent to make a comprehensive trip to South America left Boston on April 24, 1913, accompanying a good will and trade mission organized by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This was Ernest Hall, who sailed with the party on a three-month trip. They went through the Caribbean to Panama, down the West Coast with side trips into the interior, and returned through Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

Some of the difficulties confronting a news correspondent in South America during those pioneer days are hinted in the editor's note preceding one of Mr. Hall's dispatches, a datelined Santos, Brazil, June 23, 1913. The note reads:

"The following concerning the South American tour of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party was written on the Royal Mail Steam Company's Packet 'Araguaya,' between Montevideo, Uruguay, and Santos, Brazil, and is sent via Europe."

Liberal Coverage Given

On the day of the party's return, July 22, 1913, the Monitor published 3,000 words of Latin American news on the front page, and 12,000 words on two inside pages. There were pictures and varied dispatches about the trip, as well as a broad range of Latin-American dispatches.

Liberal coverage was given to the visits of prominent Latin Americans in this country.

Characteristic of the desire to acquaint North Americans with the southern neighbors is the article that appeared on April 24, 1912, under the headline: "Intimate Light on Venezuela." This was the fifth in a series of special articles from out-of-the-way places and was datelined Puerto de Caballo.

Japanese penetration into South America had already attracted attention of the Monitor's editors. "Japanese See Attractions in South America," is the headline on a Santiago, Chile, dispatch of June 26, 1913. A column story presented the news, and an accompanying interpretative article discussed the meaning of Tokyo's Latin-American Exposition. It was noted that the base of Japanese fisheries had been moved to southern Chile.

Frequently full pages were devoted to special countries or regions, as the one of June 21, 1913, about Panama.

Many Special Articles

Special series of articles were published. George R. King, writer and "camera artist," contributed one such series on a trip from Panama through Central America.

In those early days news sources in South America were very scanty and the items included both dispatches special to The Christian Science Monitor and material drawn from other sources. As the Monitor in those days seldom used by-lines it is difficult to know who the earliest writers were. Date lines encountered in 1909 included Santiago, Chile; Guayaquil, Ecuador; Mexico City; and Buenos Aires, Argentina. Samples during 1910 are Panama; Bogotá, Colombia; Montego Bay, Jamaica; Havana, Cuba; Nicaragua; and Santo Domingo.

It is probable that every city of importance in Latin America was represented at some time during the years down to 1912, for attention is given to such out-of-the-way places as Caracas, Venezuela; Willemstad, Curaçao; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; as well as San Juan, Puerto Rico; Uruguay and Brazil.

From these beginnings the Monitor moved on to its full page of Latin-American news twice a week. This feature was captioned across the top of the page: "News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers." Alexander Dodds, Managing Editor, believed firmly in the necessity for the United States to have a realistic understanding of Latin America. He placed the new feature in charge of Julius Moritzen, who had come to the paper in 1910.

Even after the full page of South American news was suspended largely because of demands on space for reporting the first World War, the Monitor continued to give liberal space to articles about the southern countries.

After the 1918 Armistice, the first outstanding development in the Monitor's Latin-American coverage was the appointment of Wallace Thompson at the end of 1923 to make a trip to South America and send articles regularly to the Monitor. On his return he told, in 1925, of the high regard for the Monitor which he found among South American officials, also of the friendly reception which he was accorded as a representative of the Monitor.

Early in the 30's, the Monitor's South American coverage was enriched by dispatches from Mrs. Phyllis Turner de Ingrey and her husband, Norman A. Ingrey, who had previously written some articles for the Monitor in Asia. As resident correspondents in Santiago and other cities they have provided a steady and illuminating coverage. By making trips to other countries they broadened their horizons beyond Chile to include Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Also in the early 30's, George Howland Cox joined the Monitor staff and began writing on Latin America. He had previously lived in some of the countries there. Beginning Oct. 13, 1932, he wrote special weekly articles on Latin-American subjects. This continued until March 18, 1937.

Early in 1934 another special Monitor correspondent flew around South America and wrote a series of articles.

In 1936 the Monitor carried special correspondence from the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires, where President Roosevelt personally gave an impetus to his Good Neighbor Policy. This coverage was provided by Dr. Paul Vanorden Shaw, who came down from Brazil where he was serving as Monitor correspondent.

Tour of Exploration

Late in 1937 the Monitor Editorial Board decided that the time had come to expand and deepen its Latin-American coverage. In January of 1938 it dispatched Roland Hall Sharp, one of its staff correspondents, on a tour of exploration that took him by air, rail, car, and horseback through 18 of the Latin-American countries. He wrote a series of articles exposing Nazi, Fascist, and Japanese attempts to undermine Latin America from within. Two other series of intimate description resulted from this trip, entitled, "Meet South America," and "Meet Central America." In addition there were numerous magazine and special articles. Mr. Sharp carried a camera and illustrated many of his articles.

Later the same year Mr. Sharp was sent off again to cover the Eighth Pan-American Conference at Lima. Before and after the conference he traveled extensively in the interior of Peru, penetrating to a construction camp of engineers who were building a highway to connect with the Amazon River system.

When the American Foreign Ministers met in Panama in September, 1939, Mr. Sharp made his third trip with brief stops in Colombia, Venezuela and Haiti.

The Second Consultation of American Foreign Ministers at Havana in 1940 was also covered by Mr. Sharp. After the Conference he traveled considerably in Cuba.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace included The Christian Science Monitor among North American newspapers invited to send a representative on a trip to South America beginning in February, 1941, with principal stops in Chile, Argentina and Brazil. Mr. Sharp was sent.

Three days after Pearl Harbor it was decided to send Mr. Sharp on another extensive tour including en route the Third Consultation of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro. During this trip he again visited 18 countries and contributed articles to a series on "Americans at War."

In Mexico, the Monitor has been served by a long line of contributors and correspondents, including Jack Starr-Hunt and Miss Betty Kirk. The present correspondent there is Miss Elizabeth Fagg. Miss Mabel F. Knight, authority on Indians, is currently in Mexico writing special articles for the Monitor.

The Editorial Page, Feature Page, Financial Department, and Cartoonists through the years have given consistent support to the promotion of understanding and friendship in the Americas.

The Monitor has played an active part in the shortwave radio news to South America over station WRUL and the broadcasts of Volney D. Hurd.

Other Fields of News

The Monitor's Natural Science correspondent, Herbert B. Nichols, made a trip to the Maya country in 1938. He also included Latin-American subjects in his regular feature column.

The present Weekly Magazine Section and its forerunners have dealt liberally with Latin America. One of the earliest forerunners was a magazine type supplement issued on March 18, 1911, devoted to Art, Literature, and Music. On the first page of this supplement appeared a story about Madame De La Barra, wife of the Mexican Ambassador in Washington.

The present Magazine appearing on Saturdays frequently devotes its cover and inside spreads to color pictures from South America. Both Mr. Sharp and Leavitt F. Morris, the Monitor's Travel Editor, who has seen much of Mexico, have taken color pictures for the Magazine.

In the fields of music and the theater, as well as other cultural activities, the Monitor has maintained a steady interest in Latin America. Nicolas Slonimsky wrote a Magazine article on "The Folklore of Latin America's Music," in July of this year, as part of his contributions after an extended tour of South America.

With the same desire to promote inter-American friendship, as shown in those first pioneering news dispatches on paper now brittle, The Christian Science Monitor has built today's latest news coverage and foresees a vastly greater work to be done in future.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913

News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

COLOMBIA HEARS FINE REPORT OF UPPER AMAZON

Consul Stand Says There Are White and Black Rubber Resources in Region to Territory and Arable Land on Putumayo

REGION NOW GUARDED

JUAREZ, MEXICO, HAS ODD MARKETS

Food, Perishables and Manufactured Goods Sold Side by Side —Restaurants Serving Edibles Peculiar to Land Attract

NO HURRYING SEEN

OUTDOOR BOOTHS ON STREET CORNER

Flag flying denotes meat stall—Candy-seller and stand

WHILE the participation of the Latin-American republics in the recent exposition of Tokio may have left much to be desired as intimated in the address by the Chilean minister to Japan, there can be no doubt of its economic and possibly political significance. Although the item from Santiago does not mention it, it is a fact that the principal backers of the exposition were the Oriental Emigration Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Latin-American Association. That the emigration and colonization interests were concerned in the exposition, the main object of which was undoubtedly to attract the attention of the Japanese public, particularly the popular classes, to South America, is inferred from the popular prices charged. Regardless, therefore, of the exhibits and the degree of success of the exposition as such, it would seem that the object of attracting the Japanese mass in the street to Latin-American possibilities and encouraging emigration has been attained.

That this exposition in the Japanese capital is arousing especial interest in Chile is explained perhaps by the activity displayed of late by the Japanese on the southern coast of that republic, about midway between Valparaiso and the straits of Magellan. It is noteworthy that the Japanese activities in that part of the world are much the same as those that had come so prominently into public notice in connection with the Magdalena Bay fisheries concession [illegible] only a short while ago that the Mexican

JAPANESE SEE ATTRACTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

Tokio Exposition Shows Show Nipponese Count on Settling People in Brazil and Getting Commerce on Atlantic Side

INTERESTS COUNTRIES

SANTIAGO, Chile—Particulars of the opening of the recent Latin-American exposition in Tokio, Japan, are being read here with great interest. The exposition was formally inaugurated by Prince Nijo, the chairman, in the Imperial Upper Chamber on the tenth ruling of June 1913.

1913

Japanese penetration into South America exposed 28 years ago. This article, on the right hand side, led a page devoted exclusively to important news from all the Latin American countries. Such pages were published twice each week, beginning in 1912. The left hand story above gave news of rubber resources in the Amazon Valley, again today commanding public interest as Brazil prepares to send thousands of rubber gatherers into the jungle.

MERCHANTS HURRY TO N. Y. TO GREET CHAMBER TOURISTS

Special Correspondent Tells of Great Opportunity Found by Visitors From the North for Trade With Latin Countries

CHILE RESOURCEFUL

Possibilities in Wool, Agriculture, Mining and Other Industries as Well as Economic and Political Conditions Give Pleasure

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

SANTOS, Brazil, June 23—[The following concerning the South American tour of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party was written on the Royal Mail

Local Delegation Is Off Quickly When Word Is Received at Boston That South America Party May Dock Today

MORE GOING TONIGHT

Those Who Failed to Catch 1 O'Clock Train in Response to Change in Plans Will Meet Homecomers in Morning

Sudden changes in the plans of the Boston party which was to have left for New York tonight to meet the returning Chamber of Commerce South American tourists sent the party away on

1913

First Monitor Staff Correspondent to travel throughout South America returns with good-will and trade party organized by Boston Chamber of Commerce. This article, datelined Santos, Brazil, reached Boston by way of Europe, due to scarcity of direct communications.

important. You must judge him by his aim will.

One Thousand Miles Nearer To Central America

The idea of constr the Florida penins new one, although brought into promi sion in a conventi land Waterways Jumbus, Ga. It i idea of a canal Panama.

It has long bee been enthusiastic in their advocacy and supp project that if this great waterway is to be to be to our Eastern seaports it can only

1908

In its very first edition, The Christian Science Monitor displayed an active interest in the southern neighbors, as partly told by this editorial caption.

A Latin-American Page Twice a Week

Realizing the growing general interest in the rapid political, commercial and industrial development of the Latin-American countries, The Christian Science Monitor has made special arrangements whereby

Up-to-Date Reports of Development in All Fields of Endeavor

in LatinAmerica will be carried in the Monitor twice a week—Tuesdays and Thursdays—This feature of important news and magazine interest combined, will begin next

Thursday, April 25

Thereafter every Tuesday and Thursday

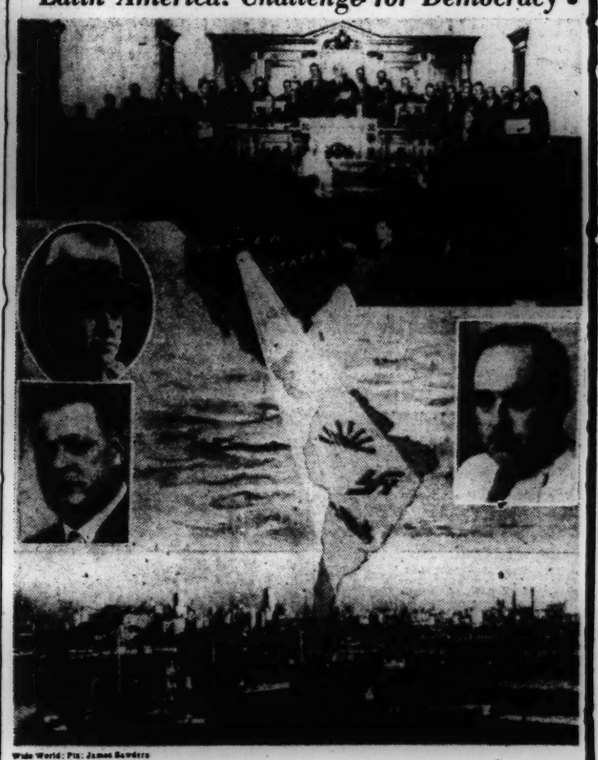
Here's a Fine Opportunity for the Manufacturer, Producer and Exporter

Especially those dealing with South and Central American states to keep in vital touch with conditions in that section. The general reader will also learn much he ought to know about the progress of Latin-America. Order the Monitor today and follow this new feature regularly.

1912

Announcement of twice-weekly page devoted entirely to news from Latin America. In addition many other Latin American articles appeared each week.

Latin America: Challenge for Democracy



Wide World; Pix; James Sanders

Fascist "invasion" of South America by "Cultural Penetration" Brings a New Problem for Monroe Doctrine

Top—The Montevideo Conference at Which a New Inter-American Policy of Good Will and Friendship Received Impetus. The Speaker is President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay

Upper Center—Arturo Alessandri, President of Chile. Center—Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil

Lower Center—Dr Roberto Ortiz, President of Argentina

Bottom—The Waterfront of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Fascists Bid for Latin America By Streamlined Arts of Propaganda

U.S. good neighbor plan strengthened and on long-term basis held safest defense against old world penetration —Schools of more value than battleships

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fascism is bidding for dominance in Latin America on the doorstep of the United States—bidding high. The Monroe Doctrine places the U. S. Navy athwart the path of potential armed aggressors from outside the Americas, so fascism borns from within the Americas.

The methods are calculated to obtain the results of armed aggression in a way to make application of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States embarrassing if not impossible.

This means that the fascist menace in the New World—already serious and more so if unchecked—cannot be met by warships. It can be met only by a vigorous, long-term, and enlightened program to make the Good Neighbor Policy more practical.

One American school is more valuable because it could do something in direct rebuttal of the fascist [illegible] would [illegible] the [illegible]

Latin America: For New World or Old?

Latin America's 20 nations are today poised between two worlds—the Old World and the New. Powerful cross-currents are tugging at them. They are being caught up, as never before, into the full, swift stream of international events.

The world struggle for power and prestige is invading the New World through Latin America. For a century the Monroe Doctrine has stood against foreign conquest in the Western Hemisphere by force. Will the Monroe Doctrine stand today against foreign conquest in the Western Hemisphere by the methods of more subtle penetration and propaganda?

Is the Good Neighbor Policy succeeding, and how can it be strengthened? Why is Latin America attracting so-called "haven-not" nations? What are the reasons for Latin America's increasingly important place in world affairs?

In search of answers to these and other questions, a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has flown 20,000 miles throughout Latin America.

Findings and impressions of the trip will appear for some months, including a series in June entitled: "Meet South America."

Today Mr. Sharp examines the question: "Latin America For New World or Old?"

This is the first of 12 daily articles on the subject.

Argentina and Brazil Seek Basis for Renewed Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—As the [illegible] The statement is not one for the pleasantries of the social events

1938

Staff Correspondent sent to 18 Latin American countries in flying trip of 20,000 miles to investigate Nazi, Fascist, and Japanese fifth columns. Since then five more trips have been made, covering all of the vital Pan American meetings and keeping abreast of unfolding solidarity in the Americas.

Buenos Aires Hails Leader In Roosevelt

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt was hailed as a leader of the American continents' force of opposition to totalitarianism at a mass meeting last night held in his honor, a demonstration which President Roosevelt declared reaffirmed the solidarity of the Argentine people with the United States.

In a message read for him by U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour, President Roosevelt told the Argentine people that "your adherence to our cause fortifies our resolution and strengthens our determination to prosecute to final victory the grim struggle in which the liberties and freedom of all American republics are inevitably at stake."

To the thousands gathered at the meeting on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, Socialist Deputy Nicolas Repetto traced the history of the American nations and their great men and declared it fell to President Roosevelt with his policy of good neighbor to "put into effect the old ideal of a united America."

The crowd officially estimated at 15,000 cheered every mention of President Roosevelt's name, and on his behalf Mr. Armour was presented with a statuette representing the United Americans. The statuette was done by Sculptor Luis Perlotti.

The program was broadcast to all South America, and was attended by representatives of all American countries and the United Nations.

In his message, President Roosevelt said:

"I consider this great gathering far more than a testimonial of confidence in a single man: I consider it a reaffirmation of the solidarity of the Argentine people with the people of the United States."

Former Argentine President Justo was Honorary Chairman of the meeting.

Former Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo declared the Argentine people "in the fight between the Democracies and the Dictatorships are with the democracies and President Roosevelt.

"Isolationism and indifference are impossible in this crucial hour of the world, and the spirit of American solidarity places us inevitably at the side of the democracies."

Senor Repetto praised Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt, and declared Roosevelt was "more than a great representative figure of the United States—he is an expression of the entire Continent." He urged that Argentina give the United States all the moral and material cooperation possible.

Former Finance Minister Federico Pinedo said Argentina "needs and wants to be" near the United States because "that position and no other will benefit the interests of the nation as well as satisfy the demands of her historic conscience."

Panama Honors Day

PANAMA, Panama, Dec. 8 (AP)—Panama observed the Pearl Harbor anniversary with a gigantic parade and demonstration in which Fighting Frenchmen, Spanish Republicans, and a United States military band participated.

Three Papers Are Honored For Good Neighbor Policy

Continued from Page 1

the rotunda of the Low Memorial Library.

Speakers at the luncheon today were Admiral Edward Clifford Kalbfus, member of the General Board of the United States Navy; Dr. Lasplaces, and Dean Ackerman.

Dr. Lasplaces declared there was nothing more negative and dangerous than to isolate nations within their own boundaries and place barriers between their communications with other nations.

"The republics of the new world," he said, "are joined by many different factors—from those of a historical nature concerned with their origin and past, to those of the future, which they must hold in common also if they do not wish to return to the colonial era and to the role of dependents.

"Union is the greatest categorical imperative of this Hemisphere, not only as an instrument of defense against the great perils that seek to destroy us, but also as the arm of peace, of cordiality, of progress."

Dr. Lasplaces declared that it was not by accident that Uruguay again found herself at the side of the United States as she was in 1917.

"Your great democracy and our small nation are true brothers, because they are encouraged by identical ideals, and because they feel united in the same generous undertaking of contributing to making America a model continent, capable of pointing the way to the destiny of all humanity," he added.

Dean Ackerman characterized Mr. Canham, Dr. Bohigas, and Dr. Lasplaces as "three global educators," who personified the wartime educational service of the press.

"To newspapermen, the globe is something which existed before the global war," Dean Ackerman said. "Since the development and expansion of American Press Association services, the news of the world has flowed to the Western Hemisphere through news channels as definitely marked as the streams and currents of the seas.

"Today, in time of global war, world news flows to the New World in greater volume than to any other erea of the globe.

"On every newspaper and press association in the Western Hemisphere there are editors who select, present and interpret world news in timely, interesting and comprehensible fashion. These men are global educators."

Dean Ackerman said the Monitor had been a global educator since it was founded and had been among the pioneers in developing pictorial reporting in Latin-America.

Guests of honor at the luncheon in addition to Mr. Canham, Dr. Bohigas, and Dr. Lesplaces included Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Second Corps Area; Conrado Traverso, Consul General of Argentina; Santiago Rivas Costa, Consul General of Uruguay; Frederick Coykendall, Chairman of the Columbia University Board of Trustees.

About 250 persons, including newspaper publishers, editors, writers and commentators attended the luncheon.

The Maria Moors Cabot Prizes, established in 1939 and endowed last year by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, of Boston, as a memorial to his wife, are awarded annually by the Trustees of Columbia University for advancement of international friendship in the Western Hemisphere by newspapers, editors and writers. During the war, silver plaques on ebony are being awarded because bronze is no longer procurable.

Training for Service in Axis Lands Added to Michigan's Study Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Acceptance of the fact that civilian as well as military occupation of some sort must inevitably follow defeat of the Axis nations is reflected in the formalizing of special instruction for persons to serve in these territories. The University of Michigan Graduate School is the latest institution to offer a course of training in this field.

For the present, according to Dr. Howard B. Calderwood, chairman of the committee in charge, the instruction will be limited to Germany, the Low Countries, and the lands bordering Germany on the east. With opening of the spring term on Feb. 8 a more comprehensive program, including the Far East, will be presented. Since a part of the training will be adapted to fit each individual student's need, the resources of practically all of the University's schools and colleges will be used.

Each student will be given intensive training for service in a particular area, through a study of the language, resources, customs, institutions, and history of that area.

Word American Has New Content . . .

Many essentials of the Good Neighbor Policy were set forth in editorials appearing in The Christian Science Monitor more than a quarter century ago.

When a party organized by the Boston Chamber of Commerce made one of the earliest good-will tours around South America, in 1913, the Monitor sent along a staff correspondent. On the day this party returned to the United States, a Monitor editorial commented:

No books of travel, no official documents and no letters can teach what these pilgrims have learned with their own eyes, ears, and hearts. For personal intercourse with statesmen, educators, traders, and capitalists of the lands to the south has enlarged the sympathies of these Yankee tourists.

Broad and tolerant as they may have been ere they sailed away, they are more so as they return. The word American has a new content. . . .

Men have discovered that back of racial, religious, cultural differences they have common characteristics which make fraternity not only possible but preferable to the isolation and indifference that so long have marked inter-American relations.

Lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Morrison, C. S.

Margaret Morrison, C. S., of Chicago, Illinois, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science Proclaims the Gospel of Freedom," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Church Edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Crawford, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church I welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science and its glorious message of freedom.

While feeling the deepest compassion for the thousands of our fellow men who seem to have lost their liberties, we can hope that their present sufferings will serve to rouse the whole human family to seek and find not merely four or five freedoms, but the complete and majestic liberty of the children of God.

Christ Jesus, the freest man who ever trod this earth, warned his followers not to lay up their treasures on earth where thieves could break through and steal them but rather to lay them up in heaven. The truth of his teaching, misunderstood for ages, has risen again in Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given us this message: "Trust Truth, not error; and Truth will give you all that belongs to the rights of freedom." (Miscellaneous Writings, page 297.)

As we in this auditorium rise to the realization of the truth about freedom which our lecturer will express, not only ourselves but the whole world will be benefited.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Perhaps no saying of Jesus the Christ is more familiar or more frequently quoted than that ringing statement to his disciples given in the Gospel of John: "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The human race has always been engaged in a struggle for freedom. Many have been the wars fought in the hope of gaining or maintaining this freedom—freedom of the individual to worship according to his conscience and to work out his own salvation. But the repetition of history proves that freedom does not come through the devastations of war, but through the enlightenment of Truth—that Truth which was demonstrated by Christ Jesus, discovered in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, and later elucidated by her in its exact Science. On page 226 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, we read: "The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgement of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science."

"Human codes, scholastic theology, material medicine and hygiene, fetter faith and spiritual understanding. Divine Science rends asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself" (ibid.). Later on, speaking of this, her crusade against these enslaving beliefs, she says, on the same page, "I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."

Grateful Tribute to Mrs. Eddy

Let us pause here for a few words of grateful tribute to this brave crusader, Mary Baker Eddy. Alone, with only her vision of Truth, without money or influence, and with few favorable friends, but with fathomless faith in God, she met the relentless and cruelly warring elements of the carnal mind and won her way, triumphantly, into the realm of spiritual freedom "where fetters fall and the rights of man," or the right man, "are fully known and acknowledged." Not only did she enter into freedom herself, but she opened the way for all who will to enter into the realm of Mind and to dwell in its infinitude of goodness and harmony. Thank God for her courage, her compassion, her undaunted preseverance, her practical spirituality, which enabled her to discover and to reveal to the world the exact Science of that Truth which the great master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, proved and promised should make free.

What is that from which mankind need to be freed? It may all be summed up in one word—"idolatry," what Mrs. Eddy has designated as "pagan and Christian idolatry" (Science and Health, p. 340), "the atheism of matter" (p. 580). This means the belief in more than one God, one power, one creation, or at its very best, the belief in one God who is a mixture of good and evil, Spirit and matter; that is, a God divided against Himself and that, therefore, cannot stand. It means the belief in minds many, instead of the one creative, all-inclusive Mind, supreme in intelligence and power. That one Mind, governing all, does not send out other minds separated from itself any more than the sun sends out other suns. Therefore, there is no personal mind of my own or your own, wandering about by itself—separated from the one infinite Mind, and getting itself into all kinds of trouble.

There was a condition attached to Jesus' promise of freedom—"If ye continue in my word." What is this word of Jesus in which one must continue? Even this: "God is a Spirit"—or more accurately translated, "God is Spirit"—"and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." This, then, is our starting point from which to know that truth which reveals the freedom of man: "God is Spirit."

Perhaps that word "Spirit" may seem a bit nebulous, spectral, unsolid, or impractical to those unaccustomed to its use in Christian Science, so let us consider it in contrast to that which is called matter, which seems to us so familiar, practical, and solid. That which is called matter is mindless; Spirit is Mind. So-called matter is nonintelligent; Spirit is divine intelligence. Matter is finite, limited; Spirit is infinite, measureless. Matter is inanimate, feelingless; Spirit is animate, divine Love. Matter is substanceless, liable to discord and decay; Spirit is substance, immortal, indestructible, conscious substance. So-called matter or mortal mind is the medium of death; Spirit is eternal Life. In other words, Spirit is causation, the one Supreme Being, immortal Mind, omniscient intelligence. Then, to escape the idolatry that seems to blind mankind to Truth and bind them to error, we must not only believe but understand this one God, which is all-intelligent, creative Spirit.

God to be God must be one, sharing His power with no other, and to be creative He must be good; so we have one infinite good God who is creative intelligence or Mind. To worship Him "in spirit and in truth" is to honor Him as Spirit with our every concept of Life and its activities, to acknowledge no life or mind apart from Him. This is the word or teaching of Jesus.

Mortal Mind and Its Claims Nonexistent

What, then, becomes of that which we call matter? Jesus disposed of that, too. Speaking of the evil thinking and acting of the carnal mind, he said: "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." Therefore, this mind which claims to be matter, the opposite of Spirit, and which Mrs. Eddy calls "mortal mind"—this mind which says the earth is flat when, in fact, it is round, which says you are sick when, in truth, you are well—this mind is a lie and the father of lies. In other words, it and its claims are nonexistent to Truth. No matter how entrenched in belief its claims seem to be, no matter what wonders its so-called science may seem to produce, it still is in the realm of unreality, of deluding beliefs, and it is proved nothing in the presence of the allness of Spirit. These are the two cardinal points of scientific Christianity: the nothingness of matter, the allness of Mind, which means the nothingness of evil and the allness of good.

The Spirit which is God Christian Science calls "fetterless Mind" (Science and Health, p. 84). What a breath of freedom the very words bring, "fetterless Mind"! This Mind is invisible, indivisible, ever-conscious substance, all activity and power, eternally unsullied in its purity, undiminished in its vigor, unmarred in its loveliness, unlimited in its goodness. This Mind being God, and man being the reflection or expression of God, man must be this fetterless Mind's expression of itself in all its freedom, infinite individuality, and perfection. Just what does this mean to us here today? Is it practical? Yes, my friends, it is the most practical thing you can know. Pure spirituality is potent practicality. Jesus was the most spiritually-minded man ever known and at the same time the most practical. No material means ever conceived of have brought about such practical results as did his spiritual understanding. He needed none of the material so-called remedies, none of the drugs and nostrums devised by superstitious beliefs, to heal the sick. He needed no electricity to transport himself from place to place with safety and immediacy. The same power that healed the sick healed the Magdalen. The same power that supplied the loaves and fishes stilled the tempest and enabled Jesus to walk on the water. This is the "seamless" garment of the Christ, the undivided power of Truth. Yes, true spirituality is potent practicality, so do not be afraid of being too spiritually-minded. Love is more practical than fear or hate; it bestows and maintains harmony. Joy is more practical than grief; it strengthens and vivifies. Peace is more practical than strife; it constructs and establishes. Honesty is more practical than chicanery; it prospers and succeeds.

To be thus spiritually-minded does not cause one to drift into abstractions, into dreamy absentness from activity. Rather does it make one more keenly active, more alert to detect, to meet and master every claim of error with its opposite truth. Just as the more thoroughly one knows the rules of mathematics the more instantly he detects and corrects a mistake in computation, so the more completely and consistently one understands the truth of spiritual being, the more instant and complete dominion he has over the untruths of material existence. To be truly spiritually-minded is to be in an ever-increasing degree alert, intelligent, resourceful, industrious, persistent in good, wise, kind, generous, aware of omnipotence, selfless, triumphant.

In its ignorance of the truth about itself, mortal mind has sought freedom from the evils of its false beliefs within the realm of those same beliefs. These efforts are and must perforce continue to be futile. It is a truism to say that that which is the cause of error cannot remove error; the cure of an ill cannot be found in the cause of that ill, and so it is that mortal mind cannot find a remedy for its ills within its own borders. The inventions of mortal mind cannot of themselves enlighten mortal mind or free it from its self-imposed limitations and sufferings. As, through the revelation of the allness of divine Mind, so-called mortal mind becomes liberated from its superstitions and bondage to false beliefs, it finds expression in many, to itself, amazing inventions and discoveries, which tend to finer and more comfortable ways of living. Unless, however, these marvels are leading mankind to truer evaluation, to true, spiritual views of Life, they will not be found making for better morals or better health. They will not be found bringing to mankind freedom from the beliefs of greed, lust, tyranny, injustice, infidelity, hate, or cuelty.

Electricity, which Mrs. Eddy defines (Science and Health, p. 293) as "the sharp surplus of materiality," cannot bestow upon mankind intelligence, health, wisdom, understanding, peace, or joy. It never has and never can give to mankind a single one of those qualities of Mind that make life desirable, healthful, immortal; and, unless these qualities of Mind are being cultivated and expressed, the would-be serviceable inventions and discoveries will expand only to mortal mind's own destruction. We have proof of this in their devastating use in the warfare of today. At best, these marvels of the mechanics of mortal mind can serve only as parables to point to the wonders of immortal Mind as demonstrated by Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 360), "No advancing modes of human mind made Jesus; rather was it their subjugation, and the pure heart that sees God." He was the Wayshower of the one and only way to freedom. St. Paul knew this well when he wrote to the Corinthians, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Accepting this true concept of God and man, we find man to be as free as the "fetterless Mind" of which he is the expression. Man, in Truth, is just as free from disease and all evil as is God, whose reflection he is. Jesus proved this irrefutably in his healing works, and Christian Science is, in a degree, proving it today. Sickness and disease are the lies of that carnal mind which is the father of its own lies. They are a part of the myth, "the atheism of matter." Keeping this in mind, the spiritual healing of the most malignant and stubborn disease is seen as a natural and normal activity of the perfect Mind that is God, and the only Mind, that, in reality, has existence. Mrs. Eddy explains this healing most clearly in the textbook where she speaks of "the life-giving power of Truth acting on human belief, a power which opens the prison doors to such as are bound, and sets the captive free physically and morally" (p. 495). It was this "power of Truth acting on human belief" which Jesus demonstrated in healing the leper. This was wholly a mental activity and not a changing process of so-called matter. The mortal belief of disease was displaced by the spiritual fact of health. An illusion of the senses was dispelled, and man's untouched, harmonious being was brought to light. This change of consciousness was experienced as physical healing and the leper made clean. The same was true in healing the man born blind. The truth that the faculties of man are spiritual, and not material, and that they are from everlasting to everlasting maintained in their perfection by the omnipotent Mind of which they are the expression, was demonstrated.

True Healing Is Metaphysical

One can demonstrate only that which is already an established fact in the truth of being. One could not demonstrate health unless it were the fact of being already existing in Truth. Truth *is*. It can never be relegated either to the past or the future. It *is*, "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever." You do not have to wait for it to be made true. So you do not have to wait for man to be made Godlike. He is Godlike—not through any human effort to make him so, but because it is the truth of his being. God and man, Principle and idea, is one. Truth, then, is the same today as it was in the time of Jesus, and, when understood, it is just as potent to heal. This was proved in a case of which I know. A woman whose eardrums were destroyed when she was a young child had for many years been under the consequent belief of total deafness. Then she was found of Christian Science. "The life-giving power of Truth acting on human belief" was demonstrated for her in this age. She was completely healed, and today has most keen and perfect hearing.

On page 227 of Science and Health the author, Mrs. Eddy, says, "The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." The truth of this statement was proved by Peter when he healed the man "lame from his mother's womb," who sat begging at the gate Beautiful of the temple, and who, at the word of Truth, sprang up, "walking, and leaping, and praising God." Another healing of which I know, similar to that, took place in this day. This was the case of a young child three years old who had never been able to sit or walk, but presented a mental picture of totally helpless nonintelligent flesh. This child was instantly healed—made free—through the tender ministry of Truth as taught in Christian Science, and began at once to manifest all the intelligent activity of a normal child of that age. At the same time her father was instantly healed of a malignant disease, which materia medica had given up as utterly hopeless. Thus the "life-giving power of Truth acting on human belief" was again proved potent to heal today as in the day of Jesus the Christ.

It is clear, then, that true healing in Christian Science is metaphysical, not merely physical, although it is always apparent to the physical senses. Its holy aim and its effect is to reveal man's spiritual status, his true being. It is not merely to change a material sense of sickness into a material sense of health, a material sense of poverty into a material sense of wealth, a personal sense of sorrow into a personal sense of joy. Its purpose and its effect is to bestow the spiritual substance of all good, what St. Peter has called "an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Coming into this true inheritance, one comes into perfected harmony in all phases of living.

Christian Science has restored to us the seamless garment of the Christ by proving that the same power heals both sin and sickness. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 210), "Jesus healed sickness and sin by one and the same metaphysical process." The outstanding example of the healing of sin is, of course, that of the Magdalen, out of whom were cast seven devils. In this story is made plain the difference between the teachings of Moses and Jesus. Moses represented the moral law, which demands penalties, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," denoting a God who knows both good and evil, punishing one and rewarding the other. Jesus represented the spiritual law of that God who is divine Principle, and is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." The beloved apostle expressed it most succinctly when he said, "The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." The story of the Magdalen is a perfect example of the difference in these two teachings. The law of Moses would have stoned the Magdalen. The grace of Christ healed the Magdalen. The light of the beauty and tenderness of this story shines undimmed throughout the ages, a perfect example of true forgiveness. In the light of infinite divine Mind, which is Love, the unreality of sin was so clear to Jesus that all desire to sin was destroyed in the mind of the sinner, and she was set free.

True Forgiveness Wipes Out Error

This true forgiveness, which wipes out the sin or error as unreal, precludes any possibility of self-righteousness, any sense of "Oh, yes, he was most unkind to me. He maligned me and did me a deadly injury, but I forgave him." Magnanimous "I"! There is no personal "I" in forgiveness, as there is none in Love or Principle. Principle, Truth, alone forgives effectually. That it does by knowing only the one Mind and its manifestation as omnipotence, omnipresence, omniaction, thus ruling out of consciousness anything needing forgiveness, destroying the belief of persons injuring or being injured. Let us bear this fact well in mind: sin as well as sickness is healed metaphysically. One may ask himself: "Am I as ready to deny that my brother is dishonest, lazy, or immoral as I am to deny that he has rheumatism or heart trouble? Is there a little remnant of the law of Moses lurking in my heart that thinks the sinner should be punished, and that would take much secret satisfaction in seeing him punished rather than enlightened and liberated?" Naturally, this does not mean that one can continue sinning and declare it nothing. That in itself would be one of the greatest of sins—nonintelligent thinking. It may seem necessary at times to rebuke the belief of sin with severity, but the rebuke should be imbued with that understanding love that separates man from the claim of sin and sets him free.

Life Is Joyous and Sinless

One of the most blinding and binding beliefs of mortal mind idolatry is the belief in limitation, in a finity. Mrs. Eddy has some very interesting things to say about "finity," "finiteness." For instance, she gives it as one of the definitions of "serpent" (Science and Health, p. 594), who, in the allegorical description of creation given in the Bible, represents the first lie or claim of life in matter. Mrs. Eddy says in her book "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 67), "The first iniquitous manifestation of sin was a finity." Again in another of her writings (The People's Idea of God, p. 2) she speaks of the "belief of God" being "unfinited." This is what a knowledge of the liberating Truth does for us. It enables us to unfinite our concept of God and His expression of Himself, man. In this way we also unfinite our concept of Life and see Life as Mind, indivisible, never in any way or at any time associated with matter, never confined in or subject to matter bodies, never dependent on matter as a medium of expression. Life is joyous, sinless, incapable of discord, decay, or defeat. Error, the lie, cannot defeat Life, Truth. Life has nothing to do with either calendars or calories. The superstitious belief that Life is in matter includes the belief that Life must pass out of matter and go somewhere. Life does not come and go, any more than Truth comes and goes. Life is ever present and available. It is to be found only in divine, fetterless Mind and its divine qualities. Those divine qualities are never found in matter of any form—not even in what is called a human body or person.

It is both a scientific and moral impossibility for evil to overcome good. The testimony of the physical senses contradicts this. They often present to us the picture of a good human being overcome by disease and an honest mortal defeated by trickery. But, on analysis, it will be found that the goodness of the human so-called mind is always mixed with a belief in evil, and so ceases to be pure goodness. The suppositional human mind thinking good is, of course, a better belief than the same mind thinking evil, but it is still in the realm of unreality—supposition. It is still a false sense of mind, dealing with material beliefs, balancing good and evil. It is not the one and only divine Mind, incapable of knowing or cognizing evil. Jesus rebuked this personal sense of goodness when he said: "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God."

This mixture of good and evil is the explanation of the seeming injustice of good mortals sometimes experiencing suffering and of honesty disarmed by dishonesty and deceit. When honesty is mixed with a fear of dishonesty and belief in its power, the position of the honest human being is weakened, and he becomes the victim, not of dishonesty, but of his own belief in dishonesty and fear of its power. So it is with some phases of the human mind which seem to be perfectly moral, generous, kind, and loving, and yet seem to suffer from some painful disease. Again that sense of goodness is mixed with the belief in the reality and power of evil in the form of disease or, perhaps, in some hidden sin, and so this sense of goodness becomes impure and the victim of suffering because of its own idolatry.

Growing Old Merely an Illusion

We read in the Christian Science textbook: "Organization and time have nothing to do with Life." "Life is, like Christ, 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever'" (Science and Health, p. 249). This being true, Life is exactly the same for us today as it was ten years ago or twenty or fifty years ago, just as vivid, pure, and active, just as fresh and vital and full of interest. We must claim this spiritual fact for ourselves and refute the claim of physical sense that life is in the physical body and dependent on it, that we can live in a full amount of vigor and activity up to a certain point, climb the hill of life, up to a peak as it were, and then we must, inevitably, begin to go downhill. This is called "growing old." Now, this growing old business is never really a physical process, but merely a mental argument, an illusion, which must be overcome through enlightenment, through a knowledge of this Truth that makes free. We must learn to live out of old age. We can never die out of that belief any more than we can out of any falsity.

We might learn a lesson from a wee lad, three and a half years old, who had known only the very careful teaching of Christian Science. When asked one day how old he was, he looked up into the face of the questioner with a surprised air, and said, "I haven't any old." Old age is not a law of God, a real condition to be entrenched in consciousness and supported by material means. It is a lying belief of the senses to be dispelled by the spiritual fact of eternal Life, which is the law of God for man. Understanding the true nature of Life, we shall not cling to nor endeavor to preserve by material means the fleeting freshness and beauty of the false belief of youth in matter, which belief inevitably leads to age in matter. We shall not try to renovate the old life, patch it up, shake it, or beat it to make it clean, exercise or diet it to keep it fit. We shall accept the new life of Spirit with its everlasting freshness, activity, strength, and beauty, whose faculties are never dimmed and whose joys never fade.

As Truth brings release from the lie of limited life, so does it bring the same release from that of limited supply. As man is spiritual, his supply is spiritual, never material, ever present and ever possessed by man. He does not have to get it; he possesses it as the substance of his own being. Is it not one of the greatest forms of idolatry, the belief that money is the source of supply; that without money one cannot be fed, clothed, or sheltered, without money one cannot carry on his business, without money, indeed, one cannot live? Money, in too many instances, takes the place of God in human calculations. And so, either through the mesmeric fear of being without it or from love of gratification of the senses its possession brings, men are tempted into thoughts and actions that are utterly contrary to the nature of God and their own true nature as sons of God, and that are fatal to their success and harmony.

Divine Mind Supplies All Needs

Let us examine this belief that money is that which supplies mankind with the necessities of life and see what foundation there is for it, even from a human point of view. Can money produce any one of the things that humanity believes necessary for its own existence? Is it money or Mind that originates and produces those ideas expressed to human sense as seed and grain-filled field, fruitful tree and the herb whose seed is in itself, or fish of the sea or fowl of the air?

Is it not plain that matter, mortal mind, cannot possibly originate or produce one of those things which it deems necessary for its own existence? Not one. Creative Mind, divine Love, alone originates and produces that which meets every seeming human need. Then, let us turn from this phase of idolatry, this money worship, directly to divine Love, honoring God with an absolute acknowledgment of His law of goodness and abundance, and we shall see our so-called needs met, not meagerly, but with divine Mind's expression of its own abundance; not for the gratification of material sense or indulgence of extravagant personal tastes; not because we have taken thought for our so-called human needs, desires, or extravagances, but because we have completely lost sight of these mesmeric claims, and found satisfaction and completion in the truth of being as the expression of infinite spiritual good. All these things are added. They are never the demonstration — only the addition.

We see, then, that good cannot be measured. It cannot be made finite. Mortals attempt to measure good by their little yardstick of need or desire, but the law of Love is infinite in its abundance. Abundance is not the stagnation of accumulated material wealth, but it is the activity of ever-unfolding spiritual ideas. This abundance is secure and ever present. It never takes unto itself wings, but is continually expressing itself in health, happiness, beauty, comfort, food, clothing, and shelter. Can you measure love or joy or peace and say, "I can have just so much"?

What are some of the simple yet substantial qualities of the divine Mind that constitute man's supply? St. Paul gives us a list of them in what he calls the "fruit of the Spirit." You are, no doubt, all familiar with them, "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law." Let us deal briefly with the first three—love, joy, peace—which are purely spiritual, and bring us into line with liberating Truth. How can the cultivation of these spiritual qualities serve practically to work out the would-be troublesome "problem" of earning a living, providing food, clothing, shelter?

It will be conceded that no quality feeds, nourishes, and sustains thought as does spiritual love, the expression of the divine Principle, Love. Then, as one becomes conscious of this perfect Love that casts out fear, as his consciousness is, indeed, Love's expression of its own harmony, free from pride, fear, ambition, self-seeking, he is fed. Can one doubt that under the ever-operating law of God, Truth, human food will be added? That is the law and the promise—the Truth that makes free. Love itself is the demonstration. When Love is reflected in love, need ceases to be, and Love is found expressing itself in its own nature of abundance.

Where can one find more radiant raiment than joy, the joy that is the direct reflection of God, the garment of praise that He gives us for the spirit of heaviness? Someone may claim that he has nothing to be joyful about, but everything to make him sad and anxious. That is one of the most deceptive of all the lies of the senses. Man in his true nature is continuously expressing joy. Let the sorrowful belief be exchanged for the fact of joy which is independent of any material conditions. Let the fluctuating, uncertain sense of personal joy or pleasure be put aside for the deep, satisfied, and satisfying joy of the son of God. When one thus becomes aware of his birthright and accepts this radiant gift, his living is transformed, and he is clothed, in a priceless garment, indeed. Again, can anyone doubt that under the unfailing activity of Truth, the human clothing will be added? This joy is itself the demonstration, and expresses itself in its law of perfection, clothing the human sense in beauty and bounty.

And so we come to peace, the peace that has no trafficking with doubt, and recognizes none of the uncertainties of material beliefs, the peace that enables one to "lean on the sustaining infinite," as Christian Science bids us do (Science and Health, Pref., p. vii), not clutch at it in fear and anxiety in an effort to use it for material ends. When this invincible peace is made one's own, he is sheltered; and under the unerring law of God, human shelter will be made manifest. Again this consciousness of peace is the demonstration, and that peace expresses itself in what is experienced as human shelter—that which is added.

Spiritual Unfoldment of Truth

"Against such there is no law." So we may know that no circumstance or combination of circumstances, however complicated or menacing their arguments may seem to be, has power to prevail against this impregnable and basic consciousness of good. There is no power in evil—in Truth there is no evil—to dim the light of love reflecting Love, to quench the spirit of joy that flows from the source of joy, or to disturb the serenity of that peace which rests on the understanding of omnipotence. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and painful effort addeth nothing thereto."

The acquiring, then, of that which meets the human need is, primarily, the spiritual unfoldment of Truth, and thus freedom is won and the burden of material thought-taking is lifted. This does not in any way mean a spirit of idleness, a sitting-around vaguely waiting for a miracle to happen. Miracles do not happen. They are the effect of immutable, divine law operating to correct the false human concept of things. The activity of Truth shining through the mist of matter seems a miracle to material sense, but is, in reality, the normal activity and condition of that which is actualy and uninterruptedly going on in the realm of divinity or Truth.

And think not that it is an idle thing to claim the freedom and sublimity of your true being, to refuse reality or identity to all and everything that is unlike God. It is a joyous and constant task to find and declare one's identity in Truth, in divine ideas and qualities of God. This, your true identity, remains forever untouched, undimmed by dream, unscarred by the seeming experience of suppositious life in matter. To claim that identity involves an unceasing demand to look away from the claims of physical sense to the divine Principle of being, for there only can one find his true status. Can the physical senses persuade us that we are sick when we know that the very substance of our being is Spirit, incapable of discord or decay? Can sense testimony make us believe that we are sad, lonely, hateful, critical, unloving, or unloved, when the Principle and substance of our being is Love itself?

It takes courage, great courage, thus to identify one's self with Spirit and the things of Spirit. When tempted to criticize and condemn, to voice error of any kind, it takes courage, patient courage, to stop and ask oneself, "Is it Principle or person that would so speak or think?" It takes courage, persistent courage, to refuse to identify one's self with disease when it seems to be manifested in one's own personal sense of body. It takes courage, shining courage, when the senses say one is discouraged, depressed, in despair, to claim and express the joy and freedom, the radiance of one's true being. But joy can no more be separated from right thinking than shining can be separated from a ray of light. It takes courage, unwavering courage, to refuse to identify one's self with poverty when one's purse is empty. It takes courage, my friends, holy courage, to look through the mist of tyranny, hatred, cruelty, and greed seemingly dominant in the world of material beliefs, and see the omnipresence of Love filling all space. It takes courage, sublime courage, to look through the lie of war, the claim of physical force to power, and to see and know that the truth of the universe is peace, inviolate, actual peace, never for one instant interrupted, and that the power of the universe is Spirit, invincible in its omnipotence. But we have this courage through the Christ, Truth, which sweeps away "the refuge of lies," and asserts its own supremacy.

Understanding confidence in the power of Love, the invincibility of Spirit, is much needed in this seemingly war-stricken world. It is needed more than ever before because a greater effort than ever before is being made by the carnal mind to mesmerize humanity into accepting its claims, particularly the claim that might makes right, and that material force is power. But these claims are proven worthless, void of influence, power, or reality. Mortal mind may reject the Christ Truth, it cannot destroy the Christ, pervert its activity, or dim its radiance. Freedom reigns forever,—God's law for man. The light of liberty shines forever in the consciousness of man, and no dream of human despotism, tyranny, or treachery can annul that law or extinguish that light of liberty.

Invincible Power of Spirit

It is imperative that we turn away from this false mentality, with its dark pictures of delusive beliefs, to that one Mind whose supremacy is never invaded and whose invincible brightness outshines all the hypnotic beliefs of boastful materiality. This invincible power of Spirit was well illustrated in the experience of the Israelites as related in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles. The story tells how their enemies came against them in such great numbers that they seemed utterly unable to meet them with material force. Turning to God, Jehoshaphat prayed, saying, "We have no might against this great company that cometh against us; neither know we what to do: but our eyes are upon thee." Then came "the spirit of the Lord" upon one of their number, who declared, "Thus saith the Lord unto you, Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's but God's." Further words of encouragement bade them trust fully in the power of righteousness, and assurance was given that the battle would be won for them by this power. They went out to meet their enemy with "singers unto the Lord" going "before the army" praising "the beauty of holiness," with the result that their enemies destroyed one another, and the field of battle with the riches of the foe was left to those who put their trust in God.

To do away forever, then, with this warfare for what is conceived of as freedom, mankind must learn to understand and obey that spiritual Truth which alone makes free. They must learn that qualities of Mind, attributes of Spirit, such as love, joy, peace, justice, intelligence, mercy, purity, integrity, being allied to Deity, alone have power and true value. It is true that the individual who cultivates these qualities, who regards them as the paramount values and necessities of life, dwells in the safety of omnipotence and progresses into ever-increasing prosperity, peace, and freedom.

The nation whose citizens so live, progresses towards new inventions and ways of freedom, freedom from the trammels, the bondage, the limitations of material beliefs, into paths of spiritual supremacy and splendor unknown to material sense. To keep one's thought in obedience to divine Principle, to be aware of the truth of one's own being as the expression of omnipotent, irresistible Love, is to dwell in the consciousness of safety at all times, even in the midst of the dangers of war. There is always safety in the conscious truth of one's being. The Son of God is in every seeming fiery furnace to save and deliver. This has been proved over and over again by those serving in the front of battle.

In the infinite Mind or Spirit there is not and never has been war. Christian Science enables us to keep awake to this invincible fact. God is governing His universe in immutable righteousness and justice. His will is being done on earth as it is in heaven. The call has come to every Christian Scientist, yea, to every Christian, to stand unmoved with this dictum of Scripture: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." There must be no doubt of this invincible truth. As we stand in intelligent awareness of it, it will be our privilege to see "the refuge of lies," the pretended forces of evil, swept away before the omnipotence of that Truth which alone makes free. Man is free. Each one of you, my friends, is free to become scientifically aware of and to enjoy all the health, peace, power, love, beauty, and abundance of that Mind whose activity is the truth of your being. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," and "stand fast . . . in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on The Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled, "New Frontiers."

'The Messiah' After Two Centuries—Screen News—Plays, Players

Performance Sunday Will Be 175th Here

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony Hall on Sunday evening, a Christmas-tide tradition in Boston for 124 years, will have an added significance this year because it will commemorate the first performance of the oratorio just 200 years ago. It was in Dublin, in 1742, that Handel himself first directed this masterpiece.

By a remarkable coincidence this dean of choruses, the oldest oratorio society in the United States and one of the oldest in the world, was founded in a period of world history that strangely parallels the tragic days through which we are now passing. In 1815 another conqueror, fired by inordinate ambition, had scourged the Continent of Europe before he was brought to bay, and our own loved country was just concluding its second war with England.

Boston's famous Peace jubilee of that year, held to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, was the inspiration that led a small group of public-spirited citizens to found this society. Their general purpose was to promote the love of good music and better performance of it; and it was their specific aim to bring into popular favor the works of Handel, Haydn, and other famous composers.

* * *

They were men of substance and standing in the town of Boston and their labor was destined to bear fruit in a development of musical growth that far exceeded even their hopeful vision. These music lovers, all familiar with the classic works of the great composers whose names they invoked for their enterprise through hearing the oratorios performed by the famous choirs of Birmingham and Exeter, in England, were led by a foreign-born German musician who had become an American citizen, and who had played in Haydn's orchestra when that master was bringing out his 12 London symphonies in 1791-92.

Johann Gottlieb Graupner had received a thorough musical education and was able to perform on every known musical instrument, with the oboe and double bass as his favorites. Among his other activities he engraved and published music of both his own and other composition, besides selling pianos and other instruments

Graupner maintained his home, hall, and place of business at 6 Franklin Street, four doors on the left from Washington Street.

Associated with him in the founding of the Handel and Haydn Society were four other prominent citizens of Boston: Aaron Peabody, a lawyer; George Cushing and Matthew Stanley Parker, bankers, and Capt. John Dodd, a merchant. They gathered to their cause 11 other music lovers, mostly choirmasters and singers from the local church choirs, and this was the nucleus of the famous society that is still carrying on, after more than a century and a quarter, its traditional role of fostering a genuine appreciation and love of the best and the highest in musical art.

* * *

The Society's first president was Col. Thomas Smith Webb, who later, in 1817, planned and conducted the special concert of oratorio given in honor of President James Monroe, who attended the performance. This concert opened with an orchestral number called "President Monroe's March," composed by Thomas Granger, violinist and a member of the Society's orchestra.

In 1827 Lowell Mason, the famous musical educator who was later to establish a country-wide reputation as "The Father of American Church Music," became president and conductor. He held his post for four years, giving it up in order to devote his entire time to his crusade to establish the teaching of music in the public schools. He was the first to preach the doctrine that every child has the right to receive elementary instruction in music at public expense, and he was the man who gained them that right.

He founded the Boston Academy of Music in 1832 in conjunction with George James Webb, who later became president of the Society, and sessions were held in the rooms of the Bowdoin Street Church. Children were taught free of charge if they would promise to attend for the entire year. In the first year there were 1,500 pupils, and Mason himself taught 400 of them while Webb took care of 150.

In a few years the Boston school board began to be impressed, and in 1836 the introduction of music into the schools was formally authorized. Dr. Mason is known principally as the composer of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." For his services to education New York University awarded him a degree of Doctor of Music in 1855, the first ever granted in America.

* * *

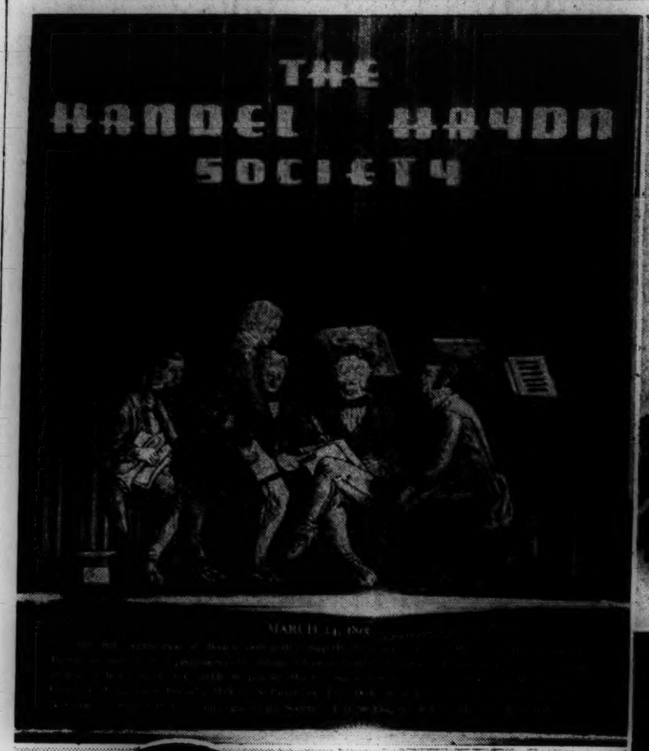
The office of president of this venerable Society has been held down through the years by many distinguished citizens of Boston, notably Jonas Chickering and his three sons, world-known manufacturers of pianos; Abraham O. Bigelow, senior partner and founder of a noted jewelry firm; Dr. J. Baxter Upham, prime mover in the building of Boston's famous Music Hall, with its noble organ known for 30 years as one of the great organs of the world; and, since 1915, by Dr. Courtenay Guild, editor and publisher, and the author of "Thirty Years More," a history of the Society from 1903 to 1933.

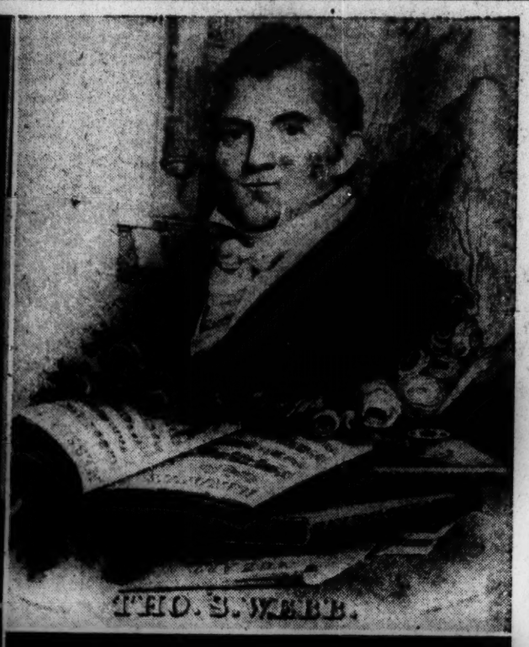
This member of a distinguished Boston family, brother of the late Governor Curtis Guild and trustee of Boston University, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts from Boston University in 1940 with this citation: "Courtenay Guild, favored of the Muses; cherished son of Boston, personalizing its interest in the fine arts, and demonstrating the art of fine living—Doctor of Fine Arts."

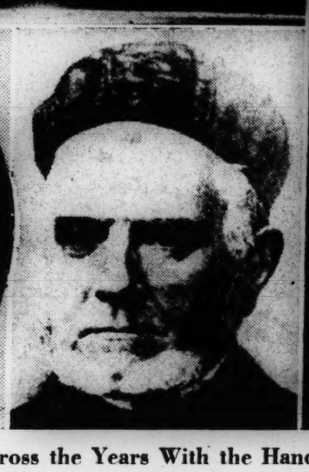
At the concert next Sunday evening the Society will sing Handel's famous masterpiece for the one-hundred seventy-fifth time. The concert will be conducted by Dr. Thompson Stone, its musical director for 15 years, and an authority on Handel's music because of his extensive studies in England and on the Continent of Handel's original manuscripts.

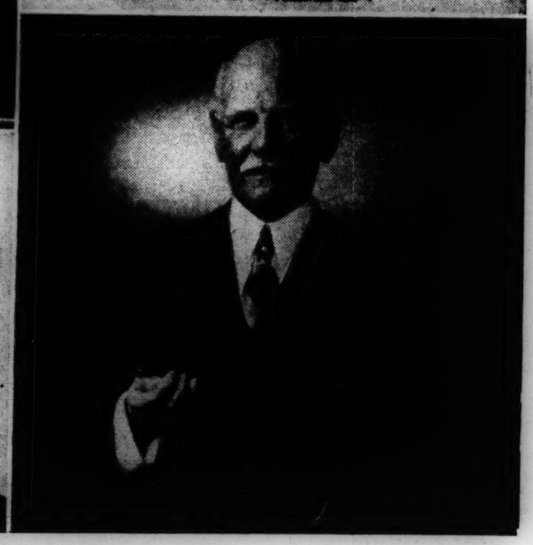
In keeping with its long-established policy of giving young artists of talent the opportunity to make their Boston debuts with this organization, the Society has selected Herald Stark, tenor, and Gertrude Gibson, soprano, for this performance; and they will have with them Gean Greenwell, bass, and Winifred Heidt, contralto, both of whom appeared with the Handel and Haydn Society in previous concerts.

P. F. S.









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Across the Years With the Handel & Haydn Society

Upper left: Model made by Robert Williams, showing the group that formed the Handel and Haydn Society. Upper right: Col. Thomas Smith Webb, original member and first president (1815-1817) of the Handel and Haydn Society. Lower left: Johann Christian Gottlieb Graupner, founder of the society. Lower center: Lowell Mason, early member and president (1827-1832). Lower right: Courtenay Guild now in his twenty-eighth year as president of the Handel and Haydn Society.

Museum Awards

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)— American artists have been cut in on one of the art world's juiciest melons.

In 28 filled galleries, the Metropolitan Museum of Art is showing the wartime products of artists in one of the biggest displays of modern times, and yesterday announced prizes totaling $52,000, said to be the largest amount ever distributed at a single display of contemporary American art.

The money for the awards came from purchase funds of the Metropolitan, and all works receiving cash awards become the property of the museum and enter its permanent collection.

Artists for Victory, Inc., comprising 23 leading art organizations, sponsored the exhibtion, which includes 1,418 works by 800 artists from 45 states.

Among the winning works there was little indication that the war has directly affected the subject matter of the artist. Rather, the subjects were of the enduring qualities of American life and human nature—the rolling, rich farmland of the middle west; the figure of a mother and child; a scene of New York's fifth avenue in 1909.

Andrew Wyeth's Water Colors

At Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, there will be on exhibition through Dec. 26 a group of water colors by Andrew Wyeth.

Just two or three years ago, Mr. Wyeth made his debut as aquerelist. He had learned the rudiments from his father, the eminent illustrator, N. C. Wyeth. But he seems to be carrying on in a manner more satisfactory to himself. The current exhibition proves that he is experimenting diligently and that he has already felt some doubt about the technique which he favored not many months ago. The change is not radical but rather one of subdual, concentration, and clarification. If the first pictures were expostulatory statements and abbreviated records of the artist's response to nature, these recent efforts are more probing and more composed utterances.

The size of the water colors is worth noticing, for this young painter works on a larger sheet of paper than is customary. The ampler dimensions seem to allow for a fuller sweep of the brush; they lend themselves to panoramic vistas. Mr. Wyeth may be attentive to scenes at close range, too. But whatever the theme, it is treated with a lavish hand. "Spruce Stump," for example, bristles with details without being precise. The artist is fascinated by the surface pattern of the tree bark, by the shapes of branches and flowers, and the riotous undergrowth. Very often a patch of ground covered with dried or overripe vegetation commands his interest and he dispatches the subject with a few vehement daubs, plus an oddly calculated splattering of pigment. He seems to look back over his shoulder at that most inspiring of American water colorists, Winslow Homer. He does not try very hard to enlarge on the latter's palette.

"From Mt. Kearsarge" is the most pleasing panoramic view. The painter has achieved a feeling of height, of the rhythmic contours of the mountains at a distance. The material is cohesive, solidly fabricated. Other appealing items are "Blueberry Pickers" showing Mr. Wyeth's gifts for close-up rendering, "Hooper's Point," and "Winter Visitor."

It is particularly pleasing to observe this young artist making of the vehicle of paint something substantial. His early efforts showed a spontaneity and stenographic brevity that was fetching, but dangerous. The dot-dash impressionistic method is an exacting disciplinarian when handled intelligently. The young artist who learns that lesson early enough is safeguarded against the pitfalls that lie in the path of any artistic descendant of Manet.

D. A.

Organ Recital Tonight

E. Power Biggs will give the second in the series of December concerts on the classical organ of Christ Church, Cambridge, tonight at 8:30. The concert is open to the public without charge and no tickets are required. The program:

Concerto in B flat (No. 2)	Handel
"Sheep may safely graze"	Bach
"In Quiet Joy"	Bach
"Rejoice greatly, Ye Christians"	Bach
Noël Grand Jeu et Duo	Daquin
Variations on a Noël	Dupré
Litanies	Alain
"The Reed-grown Waters"	Karg-Elert
Introduction and Fugue on the Chorale: "Ad. Nos, ad Saluterem Undam"	Liszt

'The Tavern' Next Week

A heavy advance sale is reported by the Tributary Theater for its production of George M. Cohan's play, "The Tavern," which will be presented on Tuesday of next week at the Peabody Playhouse.

Allied Films Of War Seen In New York

By John Beaufort

New York

The Museum of Modern Art observed Dec. 7 with a private showing of United Nations war documentaries—films produced to keep civilian populations in touch with what their Governments, their soldiers, their fields, their factories, and their allies are contributing to the war effort. The eight films varied in merit and effectiveness, but, taken together, they constituted an absorbing, and occasionally inspiring, two hours of motion picture instruction and persuasion.

The films shown were: "The Diary of a Polish Airman," "Listen to Britain," and "The Fighting French Navy," all produced by the British Ministry of Information; "Kokoda Battle Front," from the Australian News Agency; "Out of Darkness," an M-G-M and Belgian Information Center film; "Quebec," "Inside Fighting China," and "Our Russian Ally," made by the National Film Board of Canada.

"Listen to Britain" is a gem of film making, a magnificent mingling of sight and sound. The director, the camera and sound men have achieved a rare quality which leaves the spectator feeling as if he had shaken his English neighbors by the hand, he has heard the song of birds and the song of machines, the music of Mozart in an art gallery, the singing of music hall minstrels in a factory, as well as most of the commoner reverberations of war. He has seen plain English folk working in factories, marching, dancing in a Blackpool pavilion; he has seen Myra Hess and the Queen.

* * *

Whereas "Listen to Britain" is a sensing of mood, the Australian film, "Kokoda Battle Front" is a sober account of the fighting in New Guinea. It effectively achieves its purpose of forcing the spectator to contrast his comfort with the hardship endured by Australian troops in their jungle campaign against the Japanese. It is a jab at complacency, sharpened in the message delivered by an Australian reporter and cameraman. He urges, with directness and understatement rather then with histrionics, a more thoughtful view of the war and a greater readiness to accept the sacrifices which are small, compared to the contribution being made by front-line defenders.

"The Fighting French Navy" tells about French sailors who have, by one means or another, reached England to fight again. Like most of the English documentaries, this one is excellently photographed. "The Diary of a Polish Airman" is similar though less successful.

Of the National Film Board of Canada films, "Inside Fighting China" and "Our Russian Ally" are or have been shown in this country. They are vigorous documentaries making forthright pronouncements of United Nations ideals. "Quebec," made for Canadian audiences, attempts to report on French Canada's part in the war without raising any issues.

* * *

"Out of Darkness," the single Hollywood production on the program, exposes an unhappy artificiality when seen alongside the other films. Hollywood and the OWI are making much better pictures than this. It is a pity that something more representative was not shown. "Out of the Darkness," reduces to a movie charade the valiant story of how the Belgian underground newspaper was kept going in World War I.

Commenting on the program, Iris Barry, curator of the Museum's film library, said that "films of this kind are seen far less widely than they deserve, whether in theaters or in the nontheatrical field. This program is being given at the Museum in the hope that they may gain wider attention." Miss Barry's words gave added weight to the statement recently by a Hollywood executive that only 60 per cent of the country's theaters are showing war shorts. At the moment, the Museum of Modern Art could scarcely find a better way of adding to its many valuable services than by collecting and exhibiting such films from time to time.

Talbot

Lynn Phillips and Ernest Cossart
In "Angel Street," now in its final week at the Plymouth Theater

News of the Stage

Claiborne Foster, who was seen in Boston in the Theater Guild's production of "Mr. Sycamore," is now scheduled to have an important role in "Ask My Friend, Sandy." Roland Young and Norman Lloyd are among those in the cast.

* * *

Flora Robson and the company of "The Damask Cheek" gave a special performance Sunday afternoon for the soldiers at Fort Meade in Maryland. The New York Times is informed that at the end of the performance the audience remained to cheer for five minutes. The same paper quotes Miss Robson as saying that most of the lines went over wonderfully except for a few "New York jokes." "Being from England," the actress added, "I don't get any of them myself."

* * *

Twentieth Century-Fox, according to report in New York, has a financial interest in "Something for the Boys," the new Cole Porter musical show in prospect for the Shubert in Boston.

* * *

"This Is the Army," continues to prosper elsewhere on the road as it did in Boston. Last week in Cleveland the show grossed $65,949. The advance sale at Cincinnati, where the company opened Monday night, was $47,000.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEWS STATE & ORPHEUM — 30c 'Til 1 p.m. — Doors Orpheum 9:15 A.M. Open State 11:15 A.M. — JUDY GARLAND in "For Me and My Gal" — MURPHY — plus "The BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU" Lewis Weir at Organ—Loew's State Only!

KEITH MEMORIAL — 2nd ROAR WEEK! Their Newest Fun-Riot! BUD "Buchanan" LOU "Costello" — ABBOTT · COSTELLO in WHO DONE IT? — CO-HIT "GET HEP TO LOVE" ROBERT PAIGE JANE FRAZEE

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Bing CROSBY · Bob HOPE · Dorothy LAMOUR — "ROAD TO MOROCCO" Plus "Henry Aldrich, Editor"

NOW PARAMOUNT & FENWAY — Fay BAINTER · Hugh HERBERT — "MRS. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH" Plus "APACHE TRAIL"

TELEPIX — U. S. PARATROOPS — ALL THE NEWS — THAW ARCTIC EXPEDITION — DISNEY CARTOON

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE — LAST 7 TIMES — ANGEL STREET — MATINEE THURS. 2:30 P. M. with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath — EVES. 55c to $2.20. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. EVE. 55c to $2.75.

WILBUR • Last 15 Times-Evs. 8:30 — MAT. TOM'W 2:30 P. M. — "Not to Be Missed"—POST — Junior Miss — EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65 SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (tax incl.)

MAJESTIC • Evs. 8:30 • Mat. Tom'w — First Boston Appearance of the popular U. S. C. Singing Star — EMMA OTHERO in THE FIREFLY — Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach — Joseph Friml's Noted Operetta — EVES.: 55c to $2.75; Wed. & Sat. Mats.: 55c to $1.65 (TAX INCL.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — PANAMA HATTIE with ANN SOTHERN — SKELTON — HERE WE GO AGAIN — Wednesday Review Day — "HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY" Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A genuine masterpiece."—Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph."—Atkinson, Times — ANGEL STREET — With JOHN EMERY, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 — Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40 — Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Success! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M. — 250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled — "'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus — capt Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.50 Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5874 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. — No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:35 — Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:35

"An engaging comedy put on in much laughter."—NICHOLS, Times — THE GREAT BIG DOORSTEP — Dorothy GISH-Louis CALHERN — MOROSCO, W. 45 St. No Mon. Perf. Cl. 6-6230 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40—Sun. at 3 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents — TALLULAH FREDRIC FLORENCE — BANKHEAD MARCH ELDRIDGE — THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH — A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER — WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and Florence REED — PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9156 — Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Took Audience by Storm."—World-Telegram — NEW YORK'S NEW SWEETHEART — ROSALINDA — Johann Strauss' Operetta "Fledermaus" — Evgs. 8:30. $1.10-3.30. Wed. Mat. $1.10-$2.20 — Sat. & Christmas Day Mats. $1.10-$2.75. Mats. at 2:30 — 44TH ST. THEA., W. of B'way. LA. 4-4377 — SEATS SELLING 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

"A HIT"—Watts, Herald Tribune — EVA JOSEPH — Le Gallienne Schildkraut — in UNCLE HARRY — HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION — PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY — WITHOUT LOVE — KATHARINE HEPBURN — with ELLIOTT NUGENT — ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50th St. & 6th Ave. — FRED ASTAIRE · RITA HAYWORTH — "You Were Never Lovelier" — Music by Jerome Kern · A Columbia Picture — GALA STAGE REVUE · SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Betty GRABLE · John PAYNE · Carmen MIRANDA — Cesar ROMERO · HARRY JAMES AND HIS BAND — "SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES" — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★ — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 50th St 7th Ave

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall—Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet, given under the auspices of the Boston University College of Music, 8:15.

Longy School of Music—Concert by students from soloist's diploma class; Viviane Bériolaki, violin; Sophie Jaynowlcs, and Saralee Konigsberg, pianists. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Monster and the Girl," 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Mad Doctor," 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45.

Exeter—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Bambi," 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The King Amuses Himself," Raimu, Victor Francen. 1, 3:05, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. "Man, the Enigma." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50.

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:40.

Kenmore—"Hold Back the Dawn," Olivia de Havilland, Charles Boyer. 2:25, 6, 9:30. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Normandie—"Stand By All Networks." 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 8:50. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 10:35 a. m. 1:30, 4:35, 7:25, 10:20.

Old South, Newsreel Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "So You Want to Give Up Smoking," "America's Battler of Beauty," "Alons of Sarong Seas," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Paramount—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05.

Scollay—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The World at War," "Ed Murrow and 'Dover'," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Donald Duck," "Excursions in Science," "Travel to Arabia," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30; Sunday continuous 1-11.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10:05. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 1:35, 5:05, 8:25.

Telepix—"United States Paratroops," "Ed Murrow," "Thaw Asiatic Expedition," comedy, "Excursion in Science," Disney comedy. Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:10, 7:35, 10:05. "Traitor Within," Donald M. Barry, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:03, 8:55.

Tremont—"Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Uptown—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3, 8, 9:20. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 2, 5, 8:05.
Coolidge: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Lover of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Shepperd. 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Cleveland Circle: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Nagle. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.
University: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. "Foreign Agent." 1, 7.
Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 3:18, 6:18. "Here We Are Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 1:47, 7:47.
Uphams Corner: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston. 1:20, 4:30, 7:50. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 12, 3:10, 6:30, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestón: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:33, 7, 9:57. "Kennel Murder Case." 2:16, 8:34.
Park: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 1:45, 7:45.
Hyde Park: "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 3, 8:45. "The Fighting French." 2:30, 8:15.

MALDEN—Granada: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:21, 6:31, 9:41.
Maplewood: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "The Prime Minister," Diana Wynyard. 3:10, 8:30. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2:05, 7, 10.
Strand: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery. 3:15, 8:30. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 6:55, 10.
Mystic: "The Big Street," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 3:35, 8:35. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 3:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:08, 9:09.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Footlight Serenade, John Payne, Betty Grable. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wings for the Women," Anna Neagle. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 2, 8.
Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Foolight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:38, 9:23. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:09, 7:54.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Desperate Journey," Erroll Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Fantasia," "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "The World at War. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 3:15, 6:40, 10:06. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 1:30, 8.

Bruins Set Sights on Victory Over Chicago Tonight and a Full House Saturday

Boston Can Tie for Lead By Defeating Black Hawks

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins had their sights set on two objectives today, a victory over Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden tonight and a complete sellout of the Garden next Saturday afternoon when they play Montreal Canadiens in the first of their games for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Both of these objectives are worthy. A triumph this evening would elevate the Bruins into a tie with Chicago for first place in the National Hockey League standing, and a full house next Saturday would see them well on their way toward realizing their goal of $60,000 or more for the relief organization.

Tonight's game should be a continuation of the all-stops-removed type of hockey which has been served up in Boston ever since the season began. It sends into action two teams which have lost only one of their last nine games, and whose only meeting in this nine-game stretch resulted in a 5-all tie.

Harvey Jackson Out

Both Bruins and Hawks will be missing vital players, the former having temporarily lost the services of Harvey Jackson and the latter having left big Earl Siebert behind in Chicago. In addition the Bruins may find themselves without Dit Clapper when they take the ice, although a final decision on Clapper's case will probably not be made until game time.

With Jackson out young Jack Schmidt will again dress and work with Murphy Chamberlain's line. If Clapper does not play, an extra burden will be added to the defensemen, with Flash Hollett probably being called upon for a lion's share of the extra action inasmuch as Capt. Johnny Crawford is below par.

Leading Goalie

Chicago brings to Boston the leading goalie in the league in Bert Gardiner, a cast-off from both New York Rangers and Montreal Canadiens whose talents are paying dividends to Manager Paul Thompson. Gardiner in 13 games has been scored on 38 times, which gives him a three-goal edge over Detroit's Johnny Mowers.

Also with the Hawks is one of the league's two top scorers in Max Bentley, whose 21 points have put him in a tie with Lynn Patrick of New York Rangers for individual scoring honors. Right behind Max is Brother Doug with 19 points for third place. Leading Boston scorer is the veteran Buzz Boll, who has nine goals and eight assists for 17 points.

A lot of interest tonight will be centered on Chicago's all-brother line of Doug, Max, and Reg Bentley, who are making National League history by their appearance on the same team. The closest the circuit ever came before to presenting three brothers on the same sextet was when Bun and Bill Cook were playing for New York Rangers, while their brother, Bud, was operating at Springfield. Rangers never brought Bud up, however.

Over the Blue Line

Plans for Saturday's benefit game were discussed by Red Cross and Bruins officials and hockey writers at a luncheon yesterday at the Parker House . . . Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the 1943 War Fund for the Metropolitan Chapter of the A. R. C., explained that the Red Cross drive this year is separate from the Community Fund, and that the organization will probably be asked to raise around $2,000,000 in Boston, a substantial increase over its quota last year.

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Manager Art Ross of the Bruins stated that if it had not been for the team's commitment to the Red Cross, the B's would not have operated this season . . . Every single dollar of this game, outside of the Federal tax, will go to the Red Cross . . . Players, writers, and officials will pay their way in, and the Garden is not taking a cent for rental.

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Ross said that the Bruins were $23,000 behind a year ago at this time . . . To date 6,700 servicemen have seen the games free and by the end of the season 25,000 will have been accommodated . . . There will be no advance in prices for Saturday's game, and tickets may be obtained at the usual places.

Making Hockey History

Associated Press

Chicago's Bentley Brothers

Never before within the memory of veteran hockey men have three brothers played on the same team in the National League. Paul Thompson's Black Hawks here present their all-brother trio of the Bentleys, who are not only playing on the same team but who work together on the same line. Left to right are Reg, right wing; Max, center, and Doug, left wing.

Braves 1943 Spring Site Quinn's Job

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob Quinn heads South in a few days to pick a 1943 spring training base for his Braves.

"Connie Mack suggested at the Chicago meetings that we go South together," the President of the Boston club said this morning. "He wanted to go around the 14th. But now that he has finally settled on Savannah, Ga., as a site, I guess he won't be going down. I might as well make this trip a little earlier, perhaps the end of this week."

Bob disagrees that the landing of the Athletics in Savannah may mark the beginning of a new war-time training trend—a trend to get away from Florida's resort belt.

Long Jump

"In making our spring plans, we all are aiming at less transportation," said the Braves' chief. "And unless a majority of big league clubs trained on Georgia soil, there would be no advantage in settling there. For example, for a short while I considered Macon as a spring headquarters; yet we would have had to go about 135 miles each way to play an exhibition game with the A's at Savannah.

"But if we return to the center of Florida, the Braves can carry on an exhibition schedule with clubs like the Senators, Tigers and Cincinnati Reds by making comparatively short train jumps," Bob pointed out. "Both the Reds and Tigers are keeping dates open on their schedules, waiting for me to pick a site."

May Be Sanford

Although the President of the Braves did not wish to discuss possible sites, it may be that he will make another try at Sanford, the town in the heart of the celery belt where Casey Stengel's 1942 charges conditioned. The hotel there, which gave the club all sorts of trouble last spring, is now under new management and houses a number of Army officers. There would be room for the ball club if the Braves were interested.

Bob Quinn does not expect a wholesale reduction in training schedules. "I think most of the teams will report around March 1st," he said, "and not before." Long barnstorming tours of the Old South are out for the duration, although this is not apt to affect the Braves. Last spring the Stengels jumped from Sanford to Jacksonville to Boston in the short space of two days. Quick northward jumps will be the rule rather than the exception in '43.

Briefs . . . The Braves are still listening to comment on the Eddie Miller deal, some favorable and some unfavorable. But you can be sure that Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel weighed facts and figures for a long time before parting with the shortstop; and that when they took the step, they did it with the confidence that it was for the best interests of the entire ball club . . . Al Schacht, the big restaurant man, announces his all-star team tomorrow . . . It is not likely that Mike Kreevich, chunky outfielder released yesterday by Connie Mack, will be allowed to run around loose for long.

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It may be the end of the line for little Eric McNair, another Mackman turned adrift. The boy who grew up on the mudflats of the Mississippi had a flock of breaks in the big league and most of them were bad . . . With a topheavy section of the population wearing the uniforms of Uncle Sam's fighting forces, the majors do not expect to make much at the exhibition gate in Florida next spring. It is hoped that the gates of all exhibitions will be thrown open to service men.

Linskey's Maiden Husky Six To Make Debut This Evening

Northeastern's varsity hockey team may not win the championship of the New England Intercollegiate League, but the chances are better than even that the Huskies are going to have more fun in the current ice season than practically any team you could name.

Chief reason for this statement is a young fellow who has been on the sports scene for some time, but who only this season has blossomed forth as a head coach. Heretofore he was head counterman in a restaurant, head trainer, head of most anything except head of a varsity college team.

Mention the name of Bill Linskey in practically any sports circle in Boston and your listener will know whom you are talking about.

Hoping for Best

Bill took over for the absent Herb Gallagher, who is now with the U. S. Navy. Linskey's first edition makes its bow tonight at the Boston Arena against George Owen's M. I. T. sextet, which was swamped by Boston University, 14-2, last Saturday night.

Signed Him On

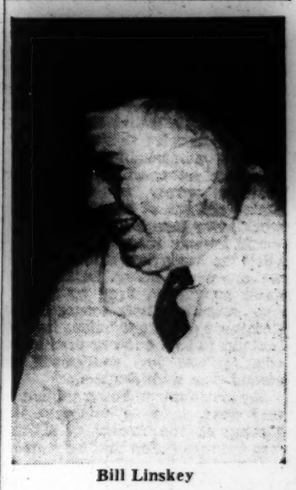
It was while he was working in a restaurant downtown that Bill became interested in the training end of athletics. His work with a Cambridge basketball team came to the notice of Hago Harrington, coach of the Boston Olympics, and Hago signed on the youngster just as the amateur Boston sextet was about to go big time.

That was six years ago. Ever since, Bill has been with the 'Pics, and it would be as hard to imagine the Boston hockey scene without the Olympics as it would be to imagine the Olympics without Bill. Linskey is more than just a trainer. He is a fellow whose bubbling spirits and continual good humor keep a club right on top. As Coach Harrington says, "We wouldn't have come half so far if it hadn't been for Bill."

Brought 'Pics Back

More than once this chubby Cambridge fellow has brought the Olympics back after circumstances had set them down. There was the time the 'Pics absorbed an 8-0 defeat at Sherbrooke across the border. The team had an hour and one-half's wait at the station before taking the train back home, and in that time Bill had made them forget all about the game. His rendition of "Minnie, the Moocher," was one that will live long in this writer's memory.

For his starting line-up he is going to call on a veteran forward line of Bob Maker, Capt. Bob Fernberg, and Bill Hutchinson; a defense of Bob Otenti, football star, and Creighton Tenney; and a veteran goalie who was a former all-scholastic in Bill Shannon of Watertown. Bill has two other lines in Walter Hurley, Jackie Cunha, and Don Lumsden, and Bob Saumsiegle, Pete Sikalis, and Bob Malone. He has two other defensemen in Harold Heath and Ronnie McKinnon, the latter to be available when he finishes his two weeks' honeymoon after being married last Saturday. And he has two fine goalies in Bill Shannon and Johnny Kelley. George Traquair is a spare forward who should see much service.



Bill Linskey

Altogether the Huskies have had five practices at those early hours of from 5-6 or 6-7 a. m., with Bill skating all of every session even though he had not been on runners for the past eight years.

The Northeastern varsity hockey schedule follows:

Dec. 8—M. I. T. at Arena; 12—at Harvard. Jan. 12—M. I. T. at Arena; 15—Dartmouth at Arena. Feb. 9—Boston University at Arena; 13—at Dartmouth; 16—Tufts at Arena; 23—Middlebury at Arena; 26—Boston University at Arena; 27—Tufts at Arena.

In addition a second game with Boston College, and a single game with New Hampshire will probably be arranged.

G. C.

First and Last Clubs Have Men As Top Scorers

By the Associated Press

The top and bottom clubs of the National Hockey League have representatives at the head of the circuit's individual scoring race, according to latest figures released today. Tied with 21 points and holding a two-point margin over the rest of the field are Max Bentley of the first-place Chicago Black Hawks and Lynn Patrick of the tail-end New York Rangers.

Patrick has 10 goals and 11 assists, while Bentley has eight netings and participation in 13 others. In third place is Max's brother and linemate, Doug, with 19 points. Chicago, incidentally, also has the leading netminder in Bert Gardiner, who has allowed only 38 shots to get by him for goals.

Although he did not play the past week, Jimmy Orlando of Detroit Red Wings still is the most penalized player with 23 minutes in the box in addition to a 10-minute misconduct and a match misconduct penalty.

The top scorer:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts.
Patrick, New York	10	11	21
M. Bentley, Chicago	8	13	21
D. Bentley, Chicago	9	10	19
Apps, Toronto	10	8	18
Taylor, Toronto	4	14	18
O'Connor, Montreal	3	15	18
G. Stewart, Toronto	11	6	17
Hextall, New York	8	9	17
Bruneteau, Detroit	9	8	17
Drillon, Montreal	9	8	17
P. Watson, New York	3	14	17
Boll, Boston	9	8	17

Miami Open Sounded Knell For Big-Time Golf Events

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The knell of big golf tournaments for professionals and front-rank amateurs while the war lasts was more or less sounded in the Miami, Fla., open this week, won by the erstwhile Winchester, Mass., Country Club golf instructor, Harold McSpaden, nicknamed "Jug," for what reason even McSpaden himself is in ignorance. The sports editor of the Miami Daily News—writing of the tournament in its first day when it was apparent that the event would be minus the appearance of Byron Nelson, winner in 1940 and '41; Sam Snead, winner in December, 1937, and again in 1939; Ben Hogan, the Vardon trophy holder and leading money winner this year; Craig Wood, the hold-over national open champion; Chick Harbert, Henry Picard, and other flashy performers—wrote that this tournament "bids fair to mark curtains for it until the war's finish." The only other big open still listed is the annual North and South at Pinehurst, next March. It is still too early to say that the North Carolina event will be canceled, for nobody knows what may happen between now and then, but the Miami open certainly had cold-shower implications.

One of the significant aspects was what happened to Byron Nelson, who wired the tournament managers he would be on hand to defend his title. It seems that he had booked airplane passage from Fort Worth, Texas, but was obliged to give up his seat to an army officer, according to Bob Hughes in the Miami Herald. Even then it was reported that he was trying to make it by train. Whatever happened he didn't get there in time to compete, if at all.

Excellent Talent

Calling attention to who the notable absentee were in this latest Miami open might appear to minimize McSpaden's triumph, whereas there is no such intent. There was excellent talent in the field and not only did the former Winchester pro win by four strokes, with a final round of 66, but his winning score of 272 was three strokes better than his winning total of 275 in 1938, when he had all the topnotchers arrayed against him.

McSpaden now shares with Byron Nelson, Sam Snead, Willie Klein, and Tommy Armour the distinction of having won the Miami open twice. The only man who has bettered that record is Gene Sarazen, who had the remarkable record of winning it four times in a row, 1927 through 1930. Gene's winning scores were 296, 299, 294, and 300, as against McSpaden's 272, but I rather imagine Gene's were made on the Miami-Biltmore course, for that event has shifted between the Biltmore and the Miami Springs where McSpaden won this time.

Joke on Jug

The joke is a little on McSpaden, winning this time. It was not long after he had won the Massachusetts open for the fourth time in 1941, with a record score of 280 at Oyster Harbors, that the star who had registered an amazing 59 in practice for an open event down in Texas, who had won the Canadian open and a number of other major events, besides making a grand showing any number of times, figured he was getting past the stage where he could hold his own against the new crop of par-wrecking youngsters. Then he comes along a year and a half later to win this big Miami open, after setting a new mark of 63 for the Miami Springs course in a practice round and topping off a 67s in the first round of the tournament itself with a 66 in the last round, the best finish in the field.

Hot finishes have been typical of the Miami open. A year ago it was Byron Nelson who wound up with a 66-66 finish to set a new record of 289 for the event and beat out by five strokes the runner-up, Ben Hogan, who had begun the tournament with a dazzling 64. Nelson simply went wild the last nine holes, which he did in 30 strokes, the figures reading 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4. The year before, when he won with 271, Nelson had a chance to relax in the final round, after previous rounds of 69, 65, 67, so that a 70 pulled him through. McSpaden's rounds this year were 67, 70, 69, 66, wherein he just missed that ambition of the top-notcher to break 70 in four consecutive rounds of a tournament.

It would be remiss not to stress that the first-day leader in this week's Miami open, with a 66, was Ben Loving, the dapper little Springfield, Mass., professional who won the Massachusetts open this last summer at Oyster Harbors, after a play-off with Lester Kennedy, and also the New England professional title, at Woodland. Loving, unfortunately, fell by the wayside after that grand start, winding up with 286 for the 72 holes, or five strokes behind last year, finishing in a tie for 13th place as against sixth place last year, a showing, incidentally, which led to his getting an invitation to play in the international four-ball at Miami last winter, in which he and his partner were runner-up.

The Miami open also served to emphasize what a remarkable golfing family the Turnesas are. Sixteen years ago Joe Turnesa had the national open right in his pocket with seven holes to play, but finally was edged out by Bobby Jones. This year Jim Turnesa was the sensation of the National P. G. A., Mike had a grand chance to win the Hale-America, in which he tied with Jimmy Demaret for second place, behind Ben Hogan, and now in this Miami, Willie Turnesa, the 1938 national amateur champion, started off with a 68, two behind the leader, and finished with 281, tying for seventh in the field, leading the amateurs.

Sports Around the Hub

Coach of the Year Problem

Whether Denny Myers, Boston College coach, will be picked as coach of the year by anyone or not, the Eagle football mentor has a problem underway that is worthy of the coach of the year. His Eagles climbed slowly, week by week, to first place in the Associated Press poll, with practically all rights to any bowl bid and then in its final game collapsed to its traditional rival.

The Sugar Bowl objective was abruptly swept aside and the Boston College officials grabbed the Orange Bowl invitation at the request of the coaches and boys for an opportunity to vindicate themselves from the 55-12 Holy Cross thumping. If Myers, in view of the let down and in the face of the probable loss of Mickey Connolly, passer, and Freddie Naumetz, co-captain and center, can bring this team to anywhere near normalcy by New Year's Day against Alabama, he is coach of the year in this book.

They started practice yesterday and the result will be of interest.

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If the Treasury Department had not given its approval for the receipts of Saturday's Red Cross game between Bruins and Canadiens to be given directly to the relief organization so that no tax would have to be paid, Manager Art Ross was going to stage the game anyway with no tickets being sold. Admission would be granted those who contributed to the Red Cross, and it would have been the first time in the history of the National Hockey League that a regular game would have been played without any tickets being sold.

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This may be the biggest season basketball has had around these parts. The service teams are helping to create interest . . . Tomorrow night the Coast Guard from the Boston District will face the Harvard R. O. T. C. quartermasters at the Eben D. Jordan gym. On the Harvard team are two former University of Washington stars, captain of the University of Illinois team last year, and Iowa and Ohio State players. These midwesterners will be surprised playing before meagre crowds after packed houses in the Midwest.

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Briefs: The Ski Patrol color movie at Boston University's Hayden Hall is over subscribed and there will be no door sale . . . Harvard's basketball team has never appeared in the Boston Garden, but it will be in the Detroit Olympia, Dec. 2 . . . Jimmy Hegan, Lynn boy and catcher for the Cleveland Indians last year, who enlisted in the Coast Guard, probably will play for the local basketball team sometime this week . . . Representatives of the eastern colleges are meeting in New York with hopes of maintaining college sports programs. But the war should turn quickly in favor of the United Nations to make those hopes more than wishful thinking.

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LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET
All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome
Open: Weekdays—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
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Chicago Coaches Size Up Redskins

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Chicago Bears coaching staff sizes up the Washington Redskins this way:

"Little difference to choose between the first and second lines of each team. Perhaps the Redskins are weaker in backfield replacements, but have enough top flight talent if their best men can play most of the game."

The Bears and Redskins meet in Washington Sunday for the championship of the National Football League.

Mack Still Hopes for Flag

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8 (AP)—Baseball's never-give-up man, Connie Mack, nearing his 80th anniversary, piloting a last-place ball club and plagued by the game's wartime problems, let it be known today that he's rebuilding his long-weak Philadelphia Athletics and hopes to win another American League championship in 1943.

Connie began his reconstruction program by announcing the outright release of three veterans and a once-promising rookie—infielders Bill Knickerbocker and Eric McNair, 10-year men in the big leagues and therefore entitled to their free agency; outfielder Mike Kreevich, an eight-year man, and infielder Larry Eschen, who joined the A's last summer fresh from the campus of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.

Mayo At Third

Then Mack said: "We hope to get somewheres next year, and we've plenty of help on the way. Eddie Mayo, drafted from Los Angeles, will be available at third base. Irving Hall, a rookie from Williamsport, Pa., most likely will play second base. Felix Mackiewicz, who has been around several years, ought to develop into a great outfielder. And Jo Jo White, acquired from Seattle, ought to be good in center field."

Of the men released, Mack had just one comment: "They were not much help to us last year."

Kreevich was reported disgruntled with the tail-end Mack aggregation last season and also was slowed by a leg injury. The A's acquired him from the Chicago White Sox at the major leagues' 1941 meetings. He batted .255 in 116 games, fielded .980, and drove in 36 runs.

Started McNair

Knickerbocker, who played with the Cleveland Indians, St. Louis Browns, New York Yankees and other teams before Mack acquired his services, was sidelined for some time last season by a broken finger and after that, Connie said, "He wasn't the same." He batted .253 in 87 games during the season and fielded .964 in 81 games at second base.

Connie bought McNair, this year to replace shortstop Jack Wallaesa, drafted. Mack bought him from the Chicago White Sox last spring for the waiver price of $7,500. Mack had given him his start in the big leagues in 1929.

Basketball Scores

Results Dec. 7

By the Associated Press

Western Tex. 43, Illinois College 38.
Boise Jr. Col. 47, Pendleton Air Base 38.
De Paul 47, Glenview Naval A. B. 38.
Union 72, Lincoln Memorial 41.
Richmond 34, Richmond Command 34.
Butler 42, Franklin 38.
Ind. Central 43, Taylor 37.
St. Michael's 38, Plattsburg Tex. 33.
Michigan 36, Mich. State 31 overtime.
Niagara 64, Akron 52.
Virginia 52, Norfolk Navy Apprentice 18.
Lawrence 51, De Pauw 41.
Carleton 33, Carroll 30.
Loras 50, Iowa State Tea. 35.
West Michigan 52, Northwestern 42.
Cranell 27, Iowa State 30.
Indiana 90, Wabash 40.

Jim Brieske, Michigan's famous place-kicker, spends very little time practicing his art. Ten minutes a day is enough, he says.

Sun Valley Is Closing Down

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Rushin' the rations: . . . Sun Valley, the much-photographed Idaho winter sports center, is closing down Dec. 20 for the duration. . . . Reasons, shortages of manpower, food, fuel and transportation . . . and Idaho University figures it saved $800 by making one football junket for games with Portland at Boise, Utah at Salt Lake and U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles. . . . When the New York Rangers went to Toronto from Chicago for a hockey game last week, three players weren't allowed to cross the border until they had straightened things out with draft officials. Seems they had neglected the routine of getting clearances from their local boards. . . . The California Military Academy grid team dodged the gas and tire problem recently by traveling to a game in a covered wagon. . . . All of which should give you the idea that it isn't exactly easy for athletes to travel around the country these days.

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Frankie Sinkwich and Paul Governali, who ran one-two in the Heisman trophy voting, both will be wearing marine uniforms when they meet today. Sinkwich was fitted out in dress "blues" before he left Georgia and Governali is to get his "greens" today . . . The Temple U. footballers are getting a terrific razz because they failed to show up for a field hockey game against the co-ed team. "Too cold" was their excuse . . . Rogers Hornsby, business manager as well as playing boss of the Fort Worth ball club, is offering the Fort Worth park to major league clubs for spring training.

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Carter (Scoop) Latimer, Greenville (S. C.) News: "Hooray for football. It furnished relaxation, but in some games it was a question whether the teams relaxed more than the spectators."

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Service Dept.

Lieut. Joe McCaffrey, who beat the drums for the western Army all-star footballers this fall, expects to return to duty within a few weeks after having been sidelined due to a plane crash off Newfoundland. . . . The Navy will get first call on the Iowa State College swimming pool this winter. Athletic Director George Veenker put men enlisted in the Navy reserve first on the list and the 1,600 sailors in the Naval training school at Ames right behind them. . . . Mickey Cochrane, one of the best-known guys in baseball, couldn't make the Chicago writers' dinner the other night because he was on a 24-hour tour of duty at the Great Lakes Naval Station.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Anthony J. Scanlon named Holy Cross football coach, succeeding Joe Sheeketski.

Three Years Ago

Chicago White Sox traded Gerald Walker for Taft Wright of Senators, sold Marvin Owen to Red Sox and swapped Rip Radcliff to St. Louis Browns for Julius Solters.

Five Years Ago

Steve O'Neill, former Cleveland manager, signed to Boss Buffalo of International League for 1938 and 1939.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Phils Are Deep in Debt

Among the stories which failed to break at last week's big league convention in Chicago was the sale of the Philadelphia Phils; and after closely scrutinizing the situation it is not difficult to understand why. The National League cellar champs, it seems, are in a state of indebtedness amounting well into six figures, and at their normal drawing power face a hopeless task of paying off.

According to estimates printed in Philadelphia newspapers, the club presided over by Gerry Nugent owes the league in the vicinity of $140,000, has not paid its Shibe Park rent for two years and even owes hotel and railroad bills from the 1942 season. Fortunately the Phils do not owe a cent to a bank, simply because they were never able to get a loan.

High Hurdle

President Ford Frick of the N. L., the head salesman in the venture, is making no progress whatever, chiefly because he is asking a price high enough to clear the bills and pick up some extra cash for Nugent and his stockholders. This looms as a hurdle that not even the energetic Mr. Frick can negotiate. In fact, baseball men hint with a wink that not even the capable Branch Rickey, the game's super-salesman, could sell the Phils. And Mr. Rickey, you remember, has sold about everything in the national pastime from wooden-armed pitchers to worn-out bat bags.

More recently Mr. Rickey sold himself to the Brooklyn club at what probably is the fattest contract in the business. But Branch had something to sell. The Phils have not. For a long time the Phillie Nationals have been the doormats of the league, continuing to exist only through the sales of star players to richer rivals. That system, however, caught up with Mr. Nugent and his associates. The fans refused to patronize such a policy, and losing clubs.

One Offer

Who will step into Philadelphia, assume the debts and, among other things, establish a sinking fund of about $200,000 for operational money? If such a person or persons are within earshot, they have not answered Mr. Frick's call. Jim Farley is supposed to be interested in the proposition, but it is not clear why a man who did not go through with the purchase of the Yankee domain a couple of years ago would now be interested in the lowly outfit which shares Shibe Park with Connie Mack.

Frick listened to a proposition from a mid-westerner, who was willing to assume the club's debts, but who would not write a check for the franchise; and although the N. L. proxy turned away from this offer, he may eventually have to accept it or one like it, providing the customer can show enough surplus to produce the aforementioned sinking fund.

When Bill Terry resigned as minor league director of the Giants, critics figured that he would move into the Phils' Shibe Park office, as front man for the N. L. But Bill is home in Memphis, a long throw from Phillie, with no knowledge of such an arrangement, he says. However, it may yet go through, but probably without Bill offering any financial assistance. He is too smart to sink his money into what for years has been a losing proposition.

De Marco Takes Five-Point Lead In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—Ab De Marco of the Providence Reds apparently is a chap who thrives under pressure. Threatened last week for the leadership in the American Hockey League's individual scoring race, he's sitting on top comfortably today.

Leading by only one point last Tuesday, Ab scored four goals and two assists elevated him from five more than Wally Kilrea of the Hershey Bears, whose goal and two assits elevated him from third spot to runner-up.

Buck Jones of Providence spent only two minutes in the penalty box for an aggregate of 34 minutes, which compares with 32 minutes compiled so far by Bob Dill of the Buffalo Bisons.

The leading scores:

	G	A	Pts
De Marco, Providence	15	17	32
Kilrea, Hershey	8	19	27
Forsey, Providence	12	14	26
Cunningham, Cleveland	8	17	25
Frost, Hershey	13	12	25
Hunt, Buffalo	9	16	25
Toupin, Providence	7	18	25
Bartholome, Cleveland	9	15	24
Locking, Cleveland	10	13	23
Mann, Pittsburgh	8	15	23

Michael in Navy

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 7 (AP)—Karl Michael, Dartmouth swimming coach for the past three years, was granted a leave of absence for the duration by the athletic council to accept a Navy commission as a junior grade lieutenant.

Michael's duties here will be assumed temporarily by Fred Worthen of Hartford, Conn., the Dartmouth swimming captain, who will be graduated late this month. Worthen, a star in the freestyle events, is married and is awaiting a call to active duty in a U. S. Army photographic school.

Restaurants
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Join the LOBSTER PARTY every Friday
HIGHLAND HOTEL
Every Meal a Pleasant Memory
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Smörgåsbord Every Sunday Evening

Commerce and Finance

Nation's Food Commissioner to Keep Public Fully Informed

Business and Industry

1943 Benefit Crop Payments Are Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced the rates of benefit payments it will make to farmers co-operating with crop adjustment phases of the 1943 war food program.

The rates are slightly lower in most cases than those offered under this year's production program. The 1942 and 1943 rates, respectively:

Cotton 1.2 and 1.1 ceints per pound; this year's production program. The 1942 and 1943 rates respectively:

Cotton 1.2 and 1.1 cents per pound; corn (in the commercial corn area) 5.5 and 3.6 cents per bushel; wheat 9.9 and 9.2 cents per bushel; rice 2.4 and 2 cents per hundred pounds; peanuts $1.25 and $1.10 per ton.

Tobacco, flue cured, .5 and .4 cent per pound, burley .6 and .4 cent, fire cured 1.3 and 1.2 cents, dark air cured, .8 and .7 cent, Virginia sun-cured .6 and .5 cent, Pennsylvania type 41, .4 and .4 cent, cigar filler and binder (other than types 41 and 45) .6 and .5 cent, Georgia-Florida type 62, .8 and .7 cent.

In addition to these payments farmers may become eligible for other payments by carrying out soil conservation practices recommended by the department. Since the conservation practices and rates vary by region and state they will be announced by local farm officials. No benefit payments will be made in 1943 for commercial production of potatoes.

Farm legislation authorizes $500,000,000 a year for crop adjustment and conservation payments. However, officials said the department and the budget bureau had agreed to recommend an appropriation of only $400,000,000 for 1943 because of increases in farm prices. The amount made available for this year's farm program for the two types of payments was $450,000,000.

Farmers may earn the crop adjustment payments by complying with Agricultural Adjustment Administration acreage allotments for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts and by meeting individual farm production goals for special war crops.

Under the 1943 program farmers must plant at least 90 per cent of their acreage allotments and 90 per cent of their special war crop goals in order to be eligible for maximum payments.

A farmer's payment may be determined by multiplying the normal yield of his allotted acreage by the payment rate. Thus a farmer with a 50 acre wheat allotment and a normal yield of 12 bushels per acre would be entitled to 600 times 9.2 cents or $55.20 if he planted within 45 and 50 acres of wheat and reached 90 per cent of his goals on special war crops. The war crops include soy beans, flax seed, hemp, grain sorphums, dry edible beans and vegetables for processing.

Roads Withdraw Oil Rate Increase Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson reported that the railroads had agreed to withdraw proposals for freight rate increases on petroleum.

Mr. Henderson estimated the increases involved $50,000,000 annually in the eastern states.

A. F. Cleveland, Vice-President of the Association of American Railroads, notified Mr. Henderson that the railroads had decided to withdraw their proposals. Praising the action, Mr. Henderson said it was "in keeping with the program of the Federal Government to stabilize the cost of living."

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

December 4, 1942

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BANK BY MAIL

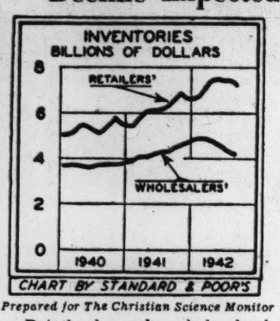
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Hice Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Sharp Inventory Decline Expected



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Retailers' and wholesalers' stocks should drop sharply as replacement of consumers' goods becomes difficult, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Victory Bond Sales Break All Records

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced today the Treasury had sold $5,586,000,000 in securities in the first five days of this month—the largest amount ever disposed of in such a short period of time in Treasury history.

The secretary told a press conference that he was "very well pleased" with the progress of the Victory Loan drive and said that of the nine billion dollar goal sought, $2,205,000,000 already has been obtained from banking sources and $3,381,000,000 from other sources.

"There is still a lot of work to be done particularly in the smaller cities," he said, adding that while he did not mean to infer that the smaller cities were lacking in their response, "there have been a number which we have not been able to reach yet."

Mr. Morgenthau said he expected to obtain another $2,000,000,000 from banking sources when the Treasury ⅞ per cent certificates are made available next week. Banking sources already have purchased in the drive $150,000,000 in Treasury bills and $2,055,000,000 in 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds.

Sales to non-banking sources in the first five days of the month, he said, included ten million dollars in ⅞ certificates, $452,000,000 in 1¾ per cent treasury bonds, $2,101,000,000 in 2½ per cent Victory bonds, $114,000,000 in tax notes and $104,000,000 in savings bonds.

Asked if the Treasury would keep sales open after the nine billion dollar goal is reached, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"When we reach that mark we'll stop, look and listen."

Typewriter Sales Virtually Ended

WASHINGTON (AP) — Civilian purchases of standard typewriters were virtually stopped today in an Office of Price Administration order reserving more typewriters for the armed services and lend-lease.

Typewriters presently are rationed, but the new order is designed to freeze virtually the entire stock of modern machines now in the hands of dealers or manufacturers. Obsolete models and stripped portables are exempt.

The status of typewriters will not be completely clarified until a new rationing order is issued soon, but meanwhile no new rationing certificates will be issued authorizing civilian purchases and existing certificates must be used by Jan. 1.

Dealers also were instructed not to rent nonportable typewriters except types manufactured before 1935.

Steel Output Record For 30-Day Month

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of 7,184,560 tons of steel ingots and castings in November, although less than in October, was the largest output ever achieved in a 30-day month, the American Iron and Steel Institute said.

November tonnage compared with record production of 7,584,864 tons in October and with 6,960,885 produced in the same month a year ago.

The steel industry operated at an average of 97.9 per cent of capacity in November compared with 101.1 per cent in October and 98.2 per cent in November, 1941.

Average weekly output was 1,674,723 tons of ingots in November against 1,712,159 in October and 1,622,584 in November last year.

FCC Finally Adopts Report On Bell System Accounting

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission has adopted finally a tentative report issued one year ago under which companies in the Bell Telephone System must charge to surplus or income accounts certain funds for their pension systems.

An FCC official said the decision involved about $11,000,000 a year. He explained that the issue was whether certain additional accruals intended to make up for what was described as an unfunded actuarial liability may not be charged as an operating expense of the system. Moreover, the companies may continue to charge as an operating expense the normal amount set aside for maintaining the pension systems.

The Bell System includes some 25 companies headed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Senate Group Asks Check On BEW Spending

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Republican demands arose today for a Congressional check on the Board of Economic Warfare as Vice-President Henry Wallace carried before the Senate Banking Committee his fight against threatened dominance of the agency by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Wallace, chairman of the BEW, and Milo Perkins, executive director, were called to testify in support of the agency's contention that it ought to be permitted to direct its foreign purchasing programs without interference from the RFC.

In this connection, Senator Danaher (R) of Conn., told reporters he believed the committee should be informed "incomplete detail" what the BEW intended to do with its share of a proposed $5,000,000,000 increase in RFC borrowing and lending authority.

Must Justify Demands

"I fail to understand the previous apparent reticence to inform a responsible committee of Congress in complete detail about the BEW program, particularly when the Army and Navy, which are actually fighting the war, must justify their requests for appropriations," Senator Danaher said.

"The responsibility for the expenditure of perhaps billions of dollars should be widely shared and the purposes thoroughly understood," he added.

Senator Danaher is author of an amendment to the House-approved RFC bill which would require advance approval by the RFC directors of proposed BEW expenditures. BEW officials have declared this would give Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones a financial veto on any program they might undertake, upsetting an executive order of April 13 under which they have directed their activities without Mr. Jones's supervision.

Queries BEW Aims

Senator Danaher said he had no doubt that the Senate would be sympathetic with the aims of the BEW, but Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said he wanted some explanation of reports that the BEW was planning to set up industries in foreign countries for economic purposes after the war.

The RFC bill was in a legislative jam which involved a farm bloc proposal to boost agricultural parity prices to include labor costs, a filibustered conference report on a measure apportioning repayments of Mexican claims, and several other proposals.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma offered the parity price measure as an amendment to the RFC bill and even the leaders did not know why the jam eventually would be broken.

Chain Store, Mail Order Sales Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chain store and mail order sales in October were 8 per cent higher than in September and 12 per cent above October, 1941, the Commerce Department estimated on the basis of a sample survey.

The Department said the major part of the increase compared with a year ago was attributable to the higher average retail price level, but that the actual physical volume of goods sold was greater than during the 1941 month.

The largest increase compared with a year ago was 50 per cent for women's wear. Other gains recorded were grocery stores, 11 per cent; shoe stores, 39 per cent; drug stores, 27 per cent, and variety stores, restaurants, and general merchandise sold by mail, 15 per cent.

Stocks of non-durable goods in stores were somewhat above inventories at the end of October last year.

Banks Buy Heavily Of Treasury Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial banks subscribed for $2,356,000,000 of 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1948 during the three days the books were open this week, the Treasury reported.

Since the banks were limited to $2,000,000 of this issue, the Treasury has allotted subscriptions up to $100,000 in full and those over that amount up to 85 per cent.

The books still are open for purchases by others than commercial banks. Books are open also on the offering of 2½ per cent treasury bonds maturing in 1968 and the ⅞th per cent one year treasury certificates of indebtedness — neither issue available to commercial banks.

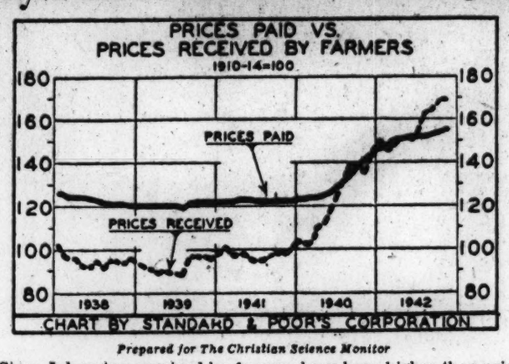
These three offerings were made in the treasury's campaign to borrow $9,000,000,000 this month, officially described as the largest financing of its kind ever undertaken.

Cotton Exchange to Study Futures Contract Changes

NEW YORK—Appointment of a resident Committee by the New York Cotton Exchange to make a thorough study of questions affecting a revision of cotton futures contracts was announced by Robert J. Murray, president of the Exchange.

Members of the Committee are: Eric Elliot, Richard T. Harriss, Frank J. Knell, Perry E. Moore, and John H. Scattery, all of New York; and Edward F. Creekmore, Welborn B. Davis, and Joseph Walker, who comprise the out-of-town advisory section.

Farmers Benefit Increasingly By Price Advances Since July



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Since July prices received by farmers have been higher than prices paid, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation. Farm income for the first 10 months of this year was 36 per cent more than for the corresponding period of 1941.

Nickels, Pennies, 3-Cent Pieces May Be Made of Zinc Coated Steel

WASHINGTON (AP)—That old gag about accepting wooden nickels may derive some meaning from legislation which the House Coinage Committee hopes to get before the chamber this week.

The measure, which has been passed by the Senate, would authorize the Treasury to put just about anything it fancies into the nickel, the penny or the proposed new three-cent piece.

There is no present intention of coining wooden nickels, Treasury officials said, but with metals becoming increasingly scarce, there is no telling to what lengths they may be forced to go to keep up the supply of jingling money for the public's jeans.

Officals who testified before the Committee "guessed" that common, everyday steel, possibly coated with zinc to prevent rust, would be used to make new nickels and pennies if the legislation is enacted.

The same material, they said, probably would be used for the three-cent pieces which the bill would authorize to relieve the pressure on pennies.

Officials of the mint estimated that more than 5,600 tons of copper and 300 tons of nickel would be saved annually if the legislation is enacted.

The present penny is made of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent zinc and tin, the Committee was told, while the five-cent piece contains 35 per cent silver, 56 per cent copper and 9 per cent electrolytic manganese.

Principal opposition has come from the vending machine industry and from businesses extensively using coin boxes.

U. S. Auto Makers Report Huge Sales During Year 1941

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 (AP)—Ten automobile manufacturers reported net sales of $3,745,000,000 in 1941, compared with $2,842,000,000 the year before, the securities and exchange commission announced.

At the same time 12 corporations manufacturing commercial automobiles and trucks reported $499,000,000 net sales in 1941, compared with $233,000,000 the previous year.

For 1941 the auto manufacturers reported $257,000,000 net profit after all charges, an increase of $23,000,000 over 1940. The other group reported a rise in net profits from $11,000,000 in 1940 to $23,000,000 in 1941.

Automobile manufacturers reporting were Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation, Chrysler Corporation, General Motors Corporation, Graham-Paige Corporation, Hudson Motor Car Company, Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Nash-Kelvinator Corporation Pockard Motor Car Company, the Studebaker Corporation and Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.

Comprising the commercial car andtruck group were Diamond T Motor Car Company, Divco-Twin Truck Company, Federal Motor Truck Company, Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, Fruehauf Trailer Company, Mack Trucks, Inc., Meteor Motor Car Company, Reo Motors, Inc., Seagrave Corporation, Twin Coach Company, White Motor Company and Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company.

Tons of Coffee Concealed Illegally

NEW YORK (AP)—Irvin C. Rutter, OPA regional enforcement attorney, announced that officers of the organization had found hundreds of thousands of pounds of coffee concealed in restaurants and other places in New York, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, and Wilmington, Del.

The region also includes the District of Columbia.

Additional investigations are under way in these and other cities, OPA attorneys said as they told of uncovering "huge quantities of coffee allegedly undeclared in falsely filled out inventories preparatory to coffee rationing.

Hearings on proceedings aimed at suspending the right of the first 10 alleged violators to acquire or use coffee will be held Wednesday in the New York regional office.

The coffee undeclared on the prescribed inventory forms will find its way into consumption within rationing regulations, OPA attorneys stated.

Hold-Down Equipment Designed for Cargo Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—New, lightweight equipment designed to hold freight safely and securely in place in air cargo planes is announced by Evans Products Company, specialists in the solution of loading problems for more than 25 years.

This equipment, according to Col. E. S. Evans, President, solves one of the major problems confronting the aviation industry today in the matter of securely holding down air freight in cargo planes.

This method of air cargo hold-down equipment designed by Evans loading engineers consists of the use of hook-rods, locking device, twin wood beams and jack. The rods are hooked into eye-bolts in the floor of the plane at each side of cargo, and the wood beam is slipped over the rods and locked securely in place. In this case the hook-rods act as a transverse bar to any vertical movement of the freight. The action of the jack is such that it exerts any desired pressure on top of the load and locks each wood beam or cross member.

This system does not require the use of rope and permits speedy loading and unloading of cargo.

Wickard Gives Public Pledge On Food Data

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8 (AP) — The Nation's newly-appointed food commissioner has pledged himself yesterday to keep the people "better informed concerning the current food situation" that they may co-operate willingly.

Under mandate of President Roosevelt to help provide food for the armed forces, the Allies and liberated countries, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said "I'm sure that working together we can make food one of the most decisive factors in winning the war."

The secretary came here to address farm war board representatives of 14 states with an appeal for planned farm programs and production of more food for home needs.

Mr. Wickard told newsmen between conference sessions that he had full confidence in co-operation of the people "provided they are fully informed of what they should do and why."

"It is my hope," he said, "that we can keep not only producers, processors and distributors of food well-informed concerning the current food situation but that we can keep the housewives better informed. I'd like to make that kind of pledge to the housewives."

He emphasized the housewives' roles, asserting they "are going to have a very important part to play in this new program in making the best of the foods they will have."

Mr. Wickard explained his inability to make public any specific plans by saying: "I didn't know the announcement (of his appointment) was going to be made today." He came here direct from his farm.

Addressing the farm conference, one of a series being held throughout the nation, he introduced discussion of regional 1943 production goals with the assertion "failure to use our resources to the fullest will be nothing short of tragedy."

He answered suggestions that farm programs be abandoned for the duration with farmers alone deciding what they should produce by explaining it "would be like telling factories to manufacture what they please."

Even with the best production possible he said, "things are going to be pretty hard in 1943," but that prices should make farming profitable.

NAM Announces Slate of Officers For Ensuing Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers has announced the slate of officers elected to serve with President Frederick Coolidge Crawford for the year starting Jan. 1.

Election of Mr. Crawford, President of the Thompson Products Co. of Cleveland, was announced last Friday in the closing session of the NAM's annual convention.

William P. Witherow, retiring NAM head and President of Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, automatically became chairman of the board, while Walter D. Fuller, President of Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, became chairman of the executive committee. R. E. Tomlinson, President of National Biscuit Co., of New York, was elected treasurer.

Among the national vice-presidents were: Donaldson Brown, Vice-Chairman, General Motors Corp., New York; Wilfred Sykes, President, Inland Steel Co., Chicago; Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., President, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

Regional vice-presidents included: Thomas J. Hargrave, President, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., G. W. Mason, President, Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Detroit; E. J. McMillan, President, Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., Knoxville; J. Howard Pew, President, Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia; A. W. Robertson, board chairman, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg Co., Pittsburgh.

Also F. J. Sensenbrener, chairman, Kimberly-Clark Paper Co., Neenah, Wis., Herbert C. Stockham, President, Stockham Pipe Fittings Co., Birmingham, Ala.; W. C. Trout, President, Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co., Lufkin, Texas; Sinclair Weeks, President, Reed and Barton Corp., Taunton, Mass.; Howard I. Young, President, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., St. Louis; J. D. Zellerbach, President, Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco.

Walter B. Weisenburger continues as executive vice-president and Noel Sargent as secretary.

Keystone Custodian Funds Show Sharp Rise in Assets

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., in the semiannual report of the Series "B2" Medium-Priced Bond Fund for the six months ended Oct. 31, 1942, note that total assets of the 10 Keystone Funds are now approximately $41,000,000 which compares with $28,379,000 at the close of 1941.

Net asset value per share of the Series "B2" Fund increased 5 per cent during the last six months. Total net assets on Oct. 31, 1942, were $6,996,189, equivalent to $22.52 per share on the 310,720 outstanding shares, compared with $5,816,848 on April 30, 1942, equal to $21.45 per share on the 271,187 shares then outstanding.

Lumber Output, Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Nov. 28 was 18 per cent greater than in the average corresponding week of 1935-39. Shipments were 30 per cent greater.

WLB Gives Carriers Right to Put Into Effect Pay Raises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The few railroads which failed to put into effect an increased wage schedule for operating employees, adopted by most of the lines a year ago, may do so now under a resolution of the War Labor Board adopted unanimously.

Most of the railroads granted the increases under an agreement reached with the railroad brotherhoods on Dec. 5, 1941, effective December 1 of last year. Some of the others have asked the War Labor Board for permission to give similar increases. Approval of the WLB now is required under the wage stabilization program.

The agreement of last year granted an increase of 76 cents a day to certain groups of operating employees and raised others by corresponding amounts. The resolution adopted by the board is strictly permissive and applies only to carriers subject to the railway labor act. They may grant increases in partial or full conformity with the Chicago agreements and may take effect as of December 1, 1941, or any later date.

Director

Dr. Charles N. Kimball

Elected to the Board of Directors of Aircraft Accessories Corporation. Dr. Kimball, who has been Vice-President and Executive Engineer at the company's Kansas City Division, has been with the organization since 1941. Previously he was associated with the Radio Corporation of America.

Fly Urges Action To Aid Small Radio Stations Hit by War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said something must be done to help small radio stations losing revenue because of the war.

He told reporters that some of the stations were hard-pressed financially because of a decrease in local advertising from which they receive most of their revenue.

There was a possibility of loans, Mr. Fly said, added that this would raise the question of giving the Government a stake in private broadcasting. He also expressed doubt of the feasibility of relief through tax adjustments.

Mr. Fly declined to express an opinion on suggestions that the Government might permit the stations to deduct from income taxes as business expenses the time devoted to war bond sales and other Government announcements.

Expert Sees Taxes Soon On Higher Level

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—The first year of war has brought increased taxes, price control, and rationing, but those wartime economies already effected, are only a foretaste of what is ahead for Americans, says Dr. Henri S. Bloch, French fiscal expert.

Dr. Bloch, on the staff of the University of Chicago as a research economist, told a City Club of Chicago meeting yesterday that personal income taxes have become the biggest source of national revenue and will remain in this position with expansion in war financing.

"It is certain that our taxes will soon be increased," Dr. Bloch said. "Pressure groups are still trying to protect the special interests. Loopholes such as tax avoidance by filing separate returns, tax exemptions of state and local bonds, and the depletion allowances for mines and oil wells benefit a minority at the expense of the majority. The Treasury has long demanded the closing of these leaks.

"There will probably be 'forced savings' or 'deferred pay' as it exists in Great Britain and Canada. The low income groups should get a future return on part of their tax. This would enhance their security."

Dr. Bloch said that the Victory tax, a 5 per cent levy applying to wages and salaries beginning Jan. 1, "is just the beginning of current tax collection at the source and of postwar credits. Both principles soon will be applied to income taxes as well."

He asserted that present taxation is producing only one-fourth of this fiscal year's Governmental expenditures, against one-third during the last war. This ratio, he said, must be raised to one-half if the United States is to reach the level in Great Britain and Canada.

"This would probably be an effective check against inflation if accompanied by adequate measures of price control and rationing," Dr. Bloch said. "It would mean raising an additional tax revenue of approximately 22 billion dollars during the current fiscal year ended June 30, 1943."

He said, however, that Congress is unlikely to authorize such a huge tax program before next July.

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The National

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 494,540
1942 volume to date 109,367,351
1941 volume to date 139,880,818

Market Shows Better Tone In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The selling drive against the rails halted in today's stock market and most of the steam-road issues, along with assorted blue chip industrials, pushed up fractions to a point or more.

Actual news from the war and domestic fronts apparently had litle to do with the stiffening of trends. The persistent lack of urgent tax adjustments, in addition to the belief the recent reaction had been overdone, was believed to have inspired selective demand. Some trading contingents added to commitments on the hope the usual year-end rally would materialize.

As in the previous session the prophets of a near-by victory were notable by their absence and speculative and investment positions were shifted for other reasons than the outlook for peace.

Mild improvement came into the list at the opening and top marks reached later in the proceedings were well maintained in the final hour in most instances. There were scattered losers. A batch of special offerings helped expand volume to approximately 600,000 shares although dealings, otherwise, were never particularly active.

In a handful of new tops for the year were Dow Chemical and Union Carbide. Ahead the greater part of the time were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, du Pont, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester, U. S. Steel and Kennecott.

Amerilan Telephone limped most of the day. Directors of Western Electric, the telephone company's manufacturing subsidiary, deferred consideration of a fourth quarter dividend to a special meeting to be called the latter part of December.

Among the day's important "specials" was a 20,000-share offering of Standard Oil (N. J.) for which subscriptions for 37,000 shares were quickly received. The stock, off 7/8 yesterday, was taken at 43 1/8 and later added a fraction to this price. Most of today's other block offerings were oversubscribed in a few minutes.

Rail Bonds Rally

Rail bonds today made a quick recovery from yesterday's slump and in the late trading the main body of carrier issues showed gains ranging from fractions to around a point.

Top prices of rails were shaded a bit by some last hour profit selling. Utility and industrial loans were generally steady.

New buying of the rails was attributed to sources which believed Tuesday's selling had gone a little too far. The market broke on the Byrnes-Henderson request to the Interstate Commerce Commission for cancellation of freight and passenger increases granted last March, but today it was pointed out no ICC decision was likely for at least three months and some investment observers argued that determination of the issue probably would take account of new wage increase demands now before the carriers.

Up substantial fractions were many bonds of the Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and Missouri Pacific. Individual gainers included Rock Island 4 1/2s, Boston & Maine 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Big Four 4 1/2s and Burlington general 4s.

Improved in the General Corporation list were Armour of Delaware 4s and Certain-Teed Products 5 1/2s.

Cuban 5 1/2s sold off 1 1/2 while obligations of Peru and Denmark were higher.

U. S. Governments were steady.

Vermont Railroad Plans New Set-Up

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Stockholders of the Rutland Railroad have voted to authorize the executive committee of the directors to instruct the road's counsel, Warren R. Austin, Jr., of Burlington, to petition Federal Court to bring the company under provisions of section 77 of the National Bankruptcy Act for reorganization.

The road, which has 400 miles of track linking Boston and New York with Montreal, has been in receivership since May, 1938.

Another plan for refinancing the road was drawn up some months ago by traffic experts appointed by District Judge James P. Leamy, who has it under consideration.

Stock Market Tone Firm in London

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The stock market had a firm tone at today's close and trading showed some broadening.

Price movements were narrow in most industrial shares and home rails were inactive. Oils rallied, establishing general gains at the finish. Argentine rails also had a good tone.

British funds were in demand, closing with gains of about 1/8. In the foreign list Argentine and Chinese bonds were firm.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Decrease

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported November sales of $85,009,852, down 4.4 per cent from $88,962,-970 in November, 1941. Sales for the 10 months ended Nov. 30 were $[illegible],551, a decrease of 5.8 per cent from $787,016,082 in the 10 months ended Nov. 30, 1941.

Stockholders Of New Haven Hit SEC Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—The protective committees for preferred and common stockholders of the New Haven Railroad has filed exceptions with the Interstate Commerce Commission to its recently announced modified plan of reorganization and petitioned for further hearings.

In an announcement by spokesmen for the groups, it was contended that an equity exists for present stockholders, which legally must be recognized.

The commission, in its latest plan, the announcement said, reaffirmed its previous findings, wiping out both preferred and common stock. The deadline for filing exceptions was Dec. 5.

The stockholders' committees maintained that the commission has failed to give any effect to the traffic and earnings of the debtor during the years 1941 and 1942, the announcement said.

Claims Unadjusted

While the commission's plan provides for inclusion of the Old Colony and Boston & Providence Railroads, the statement added, it does not reflect the cancellation of their claims against the debtor.

Cancellation of such claims, the committee statement said, before allowing interest on unsecured claims, would reveal an equity of $23,225,263.

Other contentions, the statement added, were that the commission disregarded increases in value of properties of the New Haven, increases in value and earnings of subsidiaries and liquidation of past due interest.

Total payment of such back interest in 1942 alone, it was asserted, would be $25,096,300.

The protective committees, in their statement, also contended that in limiting capitalization of the reorganized company to $365,000,000 the commission refused to give any effect to the valuation of the New Haven's rights of entry into Grand Central Terminal, "and other factors."

The common stockholders' committee, the statement said, declares that factors controlling the longer range future of the New Haven Railroad must be satisfactorily evaluated "before the commission can forever wipe out $200,000,000 par value of stocks which are currently earning $20,000,000 per annum."

If the commission is unable intelligently to evaluate these factors, the statement added, then it is unable intelligently to determine future earnings, value and capitalization and has but one alternative:

"To submit a plan to the court, which without injury or prejudice to present creditors, will recognize stockholders' present equity and assure to holders thereof the future earnings which may accrue on that present equity."

Submits Modified Plan

The common stockholders' committee, the statement said, submits a modified plan of reorganization within the framework of the commission's plan.

Describing their plan, the committee announcement said:

"It gives effect to inclusion of the Old Colony and Boston & Providence Railroads, excludes liabilities which will be eliminated by the effective date (Dec. 31, 1943) and provides for a 'Class B' common stock to represent the surplus of the commission's capitalization, after allowing for unsecured claims and interest thereon at 4 per cent.

"'Class A' common stock would be allotted to unsecured creditors, 'Class B' common stock would be divided 50 per cent to holders of preferred stock and 50 per cent to holders of common stock, which would mean the issuance of approximately one share of new Class B common for two shares of existing preferred and one share of new Class B common for six shares of present common."

Tool Plants Asked To 'Spread the Work'

WASHINGTON (AP)—To accelerate the production of machine tools needed for aircraft, the War Production Board has directed manufacturers to spread the work and reduce excessive backlogs.

George H. Johnson, recently-appointed director of the WPB tools division, said some companies would be relieved of orders that could not be filled for many months and the orders reassigned to other companies.

Mr. Johnson explained that some companies had backlogs of two years or more, while others had orders for as little as a few weeks.

Mr. Johnson reported machine tool production had reached a rate of about $130,000,000 a month, nearly twice the rate of a year ago and more than five times the rate ten years ago.

Municipal Financing Less Than Half November, 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—State and municipal financing during November, the Daily Bond Buyer reported, totaled $23,951,140 against $60,722,461 in the comparable month last year.

For October the revised total was $36,035,892. For the first 11 months of 1942, the publication reported the total was $540,814,574, less than half of the $1,138,914,643 of the comparable 1941 period.

The totals included $4,377,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corp. issues in November of this year and $11,275,000 in November of 1941. Insurance company resales to dealers were not included.

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (wwi) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (z) 1941 sale

Where issues carry a date after the last price it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	50	48⅞	50	+2
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Dec 7
8⅛	5½	Adams E .45e	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼e	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	Dec 7
16¾	10	Addressog (1)	5	16¼	16½	16½	+ ⅛
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ¼
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	21	1⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$30ww	7	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	7	18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
7	3½	Allen Ind ¾e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	7	139	137	139	+3
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	3	15	15	15	— ¼
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	10	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	4	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	37	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
193⅜	142¾	Alpha P C 1½	1	17¾	17½	17¾	Dec 5
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	¾	¾	¾	Dec 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½zk	2	13	13	13	Dec 7
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	8	69	68½	69	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
48½	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	9	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
9¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
6½	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec 4
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	5	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
73¾	56⅜	Am Can (3)	15	73	72½	72½	— ¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	
30	20	Am Car & Fdy	11	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	4	64⅝	64½	64½	
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
96	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	96	96	96	Dec 4
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23¾	14⅛	Am C Sug (2e)	7	14⅞	14½	14½	
16¾	12⅝	Am Distill	5	15⅜	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
3	2	Am Encau Tll	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 3
24	16¾	Am Export (2)	6	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ¼
1	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	16¾	A F P6pf1.80k	5	36¾	36	36¾	+1¾
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	16	42	40½	41⅞	+1⅝
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
3	2	Am-H S S 3	4	33	33	33	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 5
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N v 9
5⅞	3⅝	Am Home 2.40	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
35	25	Am Ice pf ⅓e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 2
5⅜	2¾	Am Internat	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	26	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	6	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜	Dec 7
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AmM&Met⅓e	3	6	6	6	Dec 7
23¾	16	Am Met 1½e	4	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Am Pow & Lt	13	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
26¼	15⅜	APLS6pf33⅓k	12	17⅛	16¾	17	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	19	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
6⅜	3⅜	Am R&S(.30e)	62	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	26	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
9¼	4⅜	Am Saf R ⅜e	3	9¼	9	9	Dec 7
12¾	6	Am Seat 1e	10	12⅞	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
43	25½	Am Smelt 2a	12	37	36½	36½	— ⅞
148¾	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144	144½	Dec 7
36¾	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	34	33⅝	34	
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	11	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
12	7¼	Am Stove 1.20	1	11½	11½	11½	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
97⅜	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90½	90½	90½	Dec 7
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	24	129¼	128¾	129¼	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	9	40⅛	40	40	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	9	41⅜	41	41¼	+ ¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136¾	136¾	136¾	
7⅝	3¼	Am Type Fdrs	12	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	15	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
116½	103¼	Am Visc pf(6)	6	116	115½	115½	+ ¼
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	17	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	57	55½	57	Dec 3
55⅜	33¼	Am Woolen	4	4	37⅜	37⅜	Dec 7
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 8⅓	3	52⅜	52¼	52¾	— ⅛
57⅛	3½	Am Zinc L&S	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf5k	6	41¾	41½	41½	— ⅛
28½	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	28	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	15¾	15¾	15½	Dec 3
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	3	10	10	10	
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
35	27⅛	Arch-D-M (2)	5	32¼	32¼	32¼	Dec 7
111½	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Dec 4
4⅛	2½	Armour III	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	2	43¾	43¼	43¾	—1
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31⅛	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	4	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Arnold C ¾e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	2	4	4	4	Dec 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	4	5½	5½	5½	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	Dec 5
83	53	AsDG2pf163⅛k	2	56	55	56	Dec 7
28	20	Associated In2	1	26½	26½	26½	Dec 7
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	19	44¼	43⅜	44⅛	+ ⅞
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	5	66¼	66	66⅛	+ ⅜
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	5	26	25⅞	26	— ¼
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	3	19	19	19	Dec 5
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	3	41½	40½	41½	+1½
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	10	19¼	19	19	— ¼
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Dec 3
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	Dec 4
/	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	54½	54½	54½	
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 25
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec 3
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ⅓e	7	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛

B

14⅜	9¾	Balo Locc ct	6	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	31	3¼	3	3⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅛	4	Bangor & Ar	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	20	12	11⅞	11⅞	
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6	6	6	Dec 7
12	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	7	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	4	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅜
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓	2	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	93	93	93	+4
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 7
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
39⅞	20¼	Ben Avia 3¾e	3	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
15¼	5⅝	Benef IL 1½e	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	4	53	53	53	Dec 4
24⅝	17⅝	Best Foods 1.60a	5	23	22⅞	23	
66⅞	47⅛	Beth Stl (6)	11	54⅜	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
42½	40⅝	Beth Stl pf 7	2	109	109	109	+ ½
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	7	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	⅜	Blaw-Kno .35e	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13½	13¼	13¼	Dec 4
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	16	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅜
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	11	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜	+ ¼
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	14	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	7	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅜
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	1	29	29	29	Dec 3
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
43	30	BristolM1.90e	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅝
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 24
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	Dec 5
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ⅓e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
8⅞	6⅛	Bucyrus-E ½e	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	12	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	5¼	Budd Wh (1e)	2	6½	6½	6½	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	3	13½	13	13	Dec 7
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	4	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ½
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18½	18½	18½	
56½	33	Burl pf 2¾	2	55	55	55	Dec 2
23¼	15	Burl pf 2½	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Dec 7
9⅝	6¾	Burr Add(.60)	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 5
6¼	4¾	Bull'r B .60e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	2	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼e	6	3½	3½	3½	Dec 7
10⅝	6½	Byers A (1)	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¾e	5	14¼	13⅞	14¼	— ⅛

C

21⅛	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	20½	20½	20½	
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53¾	53¾	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Lo	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¾e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
13½	9½	Canada Dr .60	7	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
7¾	3⅜	Canadian Pac	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28½	22½	CarpenStl2½e	1	24	24	24	Dec 7
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
75½	54¾	Case (JI) (7e)	2	74	74	74	Dec 7
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	17	38¼	37½	37¾	
27⅜	15	Celanese (2)	9	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	16	Cent Ag 1¾a	3	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2⅝	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 7
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	1	13½	13½	13½	
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec 7
18⅞	14⅜	Champ P&F 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	N'v 27
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	21	33½	33¼	33⅜	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	3	95	94	95	Dec 2
2⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill	12	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅜
8¾	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	24	8½	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
4¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¼wk	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7½	4½	Chi Mail ½e	*3	6	6	6	— ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	2	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼
39¾	33	Chi Pf cv pf 3	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	43	48	N'v 28
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	½	CRI & P 6pf	2	⅛	½	½	— ⅛
1⅝	¼	CRI & P 7pf	6	⅜	¾	¾	Dec 7
11⅞	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 30
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Dec 7
2¼	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3⅓e	23	66½	66	66⅜	+ ⅞
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	City Stores	3	3	2⅞	3	
39⅜	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 7
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	3	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	9	39½	39	39½	+ ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2¼e	6	32¾	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	6	86	86	86	+1¾
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60⅝	60½	60½	Dec 2
17¾	11½	Colgate-P ½	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10⅜	Collins & A	14	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅜
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1⅓e	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	1	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
15¾	8½	Col Br B 1½e	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	48	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	4	37¼	37¼	37¼	
11¼	5¼	Colum Pic ⅓e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
35	24	Colum Ppf23⅓	6	20¾	20¾	20¾	—1¼
78	51	Col Carb 4¼e	3	76	76	76	+ ½
29¼	16½	Coml Credit 3	20	27⅜	27	27¼	— ⅛
105½	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	+1¼
33⅞	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	25	32¾	32¼	32½	— ¼
106	100¾	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	N'v 20
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	12	9	9	9	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	63	⅛	¼	¼	
44½	21⅜	Com & Sou pf	9	33	32¾	32¾	
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	37	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	Dec 5
17¼	12½	Congol-N (1a)	12	17⅛	17	17	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	9	17	17	17	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½e	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Morse Defends Labor Board Wage Rulings

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Wayne L. Morse, public member of the war labor board, speaking before a regional war meeting of the American Bar Association, said yesterday some attacks upon the board were "a rather cheap performance," and that 70 per cent of the pending requests for wage increases were made by employers.

Some of the WLB critics, Morse asserted "especially in the ranks of industry, gather together occasionally and pass scathing resolutions, charging the board with rendering extra-legal decisions, of being partial and biased in its opinions, of usurping the powers of Congress, and of imposing the closed shop upon American industry. Such beating of breasts and pounding of the drums of economic warfare is a rather cheap performance in time of war, in view of the fact that the open book record of the board simply does not support the charges set forth in such resolutions.

"In fact, such public antics cause many to suspect that those few leaders of American industry who make such attacks are doped by the philosophy of economic feudalism and that they have misinterpreted the trend of events by jumping to the conclusion that the time is ripe to take advantage of war conditions and, in the name of patriotic sanctions, carry on a fight against unionism. The number of these would-be feudal barons among American employers is small indeed, but they are responsible for many labor problems because, too frequently, labor unjustifiably judges most employers by the unsound labor practices of these few.

Mr. Morse also said the public "has the right to demand that labor clean its houses of the well recognized labor abuses, the existence of which is causing so much criticism of organized labor. However, fairness demands that the critics remember that labor unions, like employer associations, are composed of human beings possessed of all the weaknesses and selfish characteristics of men."

The board has issued more than 300 directive orders and in approximately 65 per cent of those decisions the board was unanimous, Mr. Morse continued. In about 5 per cent of the cases the labor members have voted with the employer and public members, and vice versa. In the remaining 30 per cent of the cases, he said, the public members voted in approximately half of the cases with the employers and in half with the labor members.

Morgenthau Says Nation Can Pay Still Higher Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said that heavy as tax increases have been "it is clear that we can afford to pay still more."

In a statement marking the end of the first year of war, Mr. Morgenthau said that "the strategy of war finance is to encourage the fullest practicable use of our productive resources, to accomplish a prompt and adequate diversion of resources from peace time to wartime use, to distribute burdens among our citizens with a maximum of fairness and a minimum of hardship."

These objectives cannot be attained, he added, without enactment of measures "more fundamental than any yet adopted." He said ways were being devised to "induce consumers to refrain from spending some $40,000,000,000 in 1943," a sum which he said represented the "disposable incomes remaining after payment of all personal taxes and the available supply of goods at current prices."

Mexican Claims Bill Redrafted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate and House conferees have redrafted the Mexican Claims Bill to pass it through Congress without further delay.

The bill provides for a commission which would allocate to various claimants $40,000,000 the Mexican Government has agreed to pay under a 1941 convention.

Agreement to restore a provision for the review of certain disputed decisions of a former general claims commission was reached Monday in an informal conference after a successful two-day filibuster by Senator Clark (D-Mo), sponsor of that feature, which had been eliminated in the House.

OPA Rules Users Must Pay Coal Transportation Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The transportation tax of four cents a ton imposed by the 1942 Revenue Act will be passed on to consumers of all grades of coal and other solid fuels under a ruling by the Office of Price Administration. The tax went into effect December 1.

Under the OPA ruling the tax may be passed on to the ultimate consumer but must be stated separately from the price the consumer pays for the coal and may not be included in the computation of maximum prices, or charged except on coal on which the tax has actually been incurred. OPA said that for the tax to be absorbed by the producer or the solid fuels dealer would result in "inequalities and hardships."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 47-43	102.6	102.6	102.6
5 2½s 60-55	109.3	109.3	109.3

New York City Bond

4 3s 80	104¼	104⅛	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
10 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	58¼	58¼	58¼
3 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51	50½	50½
1 Allied Stores 4½s 51	102½	102½	102½
125 Am & For P 5s 2030	73	72¾	73
1 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
1 Am T & T 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Am T & T3¼s 56	107½	107	107
5 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101½	101	101½
11 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅜	103½	103⅜
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95	92	91¾	91¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	102½	102½	102½
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
6 AC Line 1st 4s 52	83½	83¼	83½
47 AC Line cit 4s 52	71¾	71¾	71¾
11 AC Line 4½s 64	62½	61½	62
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	28½	28½	28½
27 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	58¾	58½	48¾
41 B&O 95 st A	29	28¾	29
24 B&O 95 st C	32⅜	32	32⅜
8 B&O 2000 st D	28½	28½	28¼
47 B&O 96 st F	28⅞	28½	28⅞
40 B&O cv 60 st	23⅝	22⅞	23½
29 B&O 4s 48	58	57¼	58
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	48½	47½	48½
6 B&O SW 50 st	36½	36¼	36½
13 B&OTC 4s 50	43¾	43⅝	43¾
24 Bang & Aroo cn 4s	59½	58⅝	59½
8 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	59	59	59
8 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7 Bost&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39½	39¾
1 Bost&Me 4s 80	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81	81¼	81¼
27 Buf R&P 57 st	32½	32¼	32¼
5 Bur CR&No 5s 34	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Bur RCNo 5s 34 ct	10	10	10
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
12 Can Sou 5s 62	79½	79½	79½
1 Can Nat 4s 69 Jly	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108	108	108
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	93½	93½	93½
13 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70	70
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	5¾	5½	5½
13 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22	22	22
9 Cen of Ga 1st 5s 45	69	68½	68½
2 Cen New Eng 4s 51	73	73	73
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
27 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¾	53	53¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82	81⅞	82
38 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17⅜	17	17⅜
16 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16	15⅞	16
18 Certain-td 5½s 48	94½	84⅜	94½
1 C&O 4½s 92	129¾	129¼	129⅞
2 C&O 2d 4s 89 R&A	114	114	114
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102¾	102¾	102¾
65 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅛	15⅝	16
12 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	73	72½	72⅞
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	64½	64⅛	64½
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81	81	81
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	96½	96⅛	96½
17 Chi & Ill 1st 5s 97	31⅝	31¼	31½
1 ChiGtWinc 4½s 2038	37	37	37
2 Chi Gt W 4s 88	64½	64¼	64½
2 Chi & L 5s 66	7	7	7
138 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	17¾	17¾	17¾
124 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅞	4¼	4¼
11 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43¼	43	43
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	43	43	43
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42	41⅝	41⅝
25 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	32¼	32	32¼
15 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21½	21¾
11 Chi & NW 4s 87	32¼	32	32
4 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	32	32	32
29 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19	18½	19
37 CRI & P 4s 88	31¼	30⅝	31¼
65 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18¼	17½	18½
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 4s 60	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
15 Ch & W Ind 4s 62	95½	95½	95½
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
40 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68½	68⅜	68½
13 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	66⅜	66	66
14 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	60½	60½	60½
1 Col G & Fe 4½s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
3 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91	91	91
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90¼	90	90
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3¼s 58	108½	108¼	108¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
2 Consol n Coal 5s 60	95	95	95
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109	109	109
9 Crane 2¼s 50	101¼	101	101
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	34	34	34
8 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28½	28¼	28½
5 Cuba R A 7½s 46 re	27½	27½	27½
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	39½	39½	39½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	33½	33½	33½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105¾	105½	105¾
11 De l& Hud rfg 4s 43	55⅜	55½	55½
40 D & R G 4s 36	19¼	19¼	19⅜
1 D R G West 5s 55	3	3	3
3 D & R G W 5s 55	2½	2⅝	2½
1 D & R G West 5s 78	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 63	107	107	107
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	101½	101½	101½
24 Erie 4½s 2015	55⅜	53	53½
12 Erie 4s 95	89½	88½	89½
87 Fla E Cst 5s 74	21½	20⅜	21
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	76½	76½	76½
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	106	106
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102⅝	102½	102½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	81½	81	81
13 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99⅛	99	99
16 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98⅝	98½	98½
41 Gt. Nor 3¾s 67	73½	73⅜	73½
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	86¼	86¼	86¼
23 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69½	69½	69½
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	41½	41¾	41¼
28 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17½	17½	17½
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	101	101
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43	43	43
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	51	51	51
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45¼	45¼
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
23 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41	40⅞	41
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
9 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	60	59¾	60
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42½	42½	42½
14 IC&CSL¾NO 5s 63A	44⅝	43⅝	44
35 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41	40¼	40¾
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5¼	5¼	5¼
24 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26½	25¼	26½
2 Int Paper 6s 55	10⅝	104¼	104¼
12 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	9¼	9¼	9¼
44 Int TA&T 4½s 52	60⅜	60	60¼
57 Int T&T 5s 55	64⅛	63¾	64
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	45	45	45
9 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	56¾	56½	56¾
2 K C South 5s 50	69	69	69
32 K C South 3s 50	62½	62¼	62½
2 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	110½	110½	110½
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106	106	106
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	102	102	102
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87¾	87½	87¾
8 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87¾	87½	87⅞
6 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	55	55	55
2 Leh & N Y 4s 45	84½	84½	84½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	78	78	78
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	84½	84½	84½
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 64 st	67	67	67
1 Leh Val HTerm 6s 54	43¼	43¼	43¼
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32½	33¼	33¼
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30½	30½	30½
2 Libby McNeil 4s 56	105½	105½	105½
9 Liggett & M 7s 44	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	98½	99
2 Loud&N 4½s 2003	94	93½	94
6 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86½	86½	86½
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¼	83	83
1 Louis & N 2½s 50A	103½	103½	103½
1 Maine Cen 4s 60	81½	81½	81½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	49¾	49¼	49¼
5 Marion Steinov 6s 47st	102	102	102
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	56½	56½	56½
12 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9	9	9
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 75	68½	68½	68½
6 MSP&SSM gtd 4s 38	16	16	16
17 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	16	16
33 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38⅞	38½	38⅝
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40¼	40¼
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¼	31¼	31¼
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
14 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36	35¼	36
92 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36	35¼	36
26 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35½	35½	35½
21 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
62 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35¾	35¼	35¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 81 J ct	35½	35½	35½
39 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9⅝	9	9⅞
3 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	110	109¾	110
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103½	103½	103½
2 Mor & Essex 3s 55	33¾	33¾	33⅝
18 Mor & Essex 4s 55	30	29¾	30
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅞	38½	35⅞
9 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67	67	67
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	105⅞	105⅞
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10 Natl Steel 3s 65	103½	103½	103½
12 N Eng RR 5s 45	74	73½	73½
9 N Eng RR 4s 45	72½	72	72½
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 N Or l Term 4s 53	77	77	77
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	55	55	55
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	53	53	53
4 NO Tex&M cv 4½s 56	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 N Y & Putnam 4s 93	42	42	42
65 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅝	50⅜	50½
106 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45⅞	45½	45⅞
18 NYC cn 4s 98	49¼	49	49¼
1 NYC 3½s 46	98	98	98
44 NYC cv 3¾s 52	63¾	63½	63½
6 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	83	83¼	83⅜
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48⅝	48½	48⅝
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74½	74½	74½
78 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60¼	59½	60¼
10 N Y Chi & StL 3½s 47	101	101	101
3 N Y Connect 3½s 65	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65¼	65¼	65¼
10 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	83½	83½	83½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43	43⅜	43
38 NYNH&H cit 4s 49	85	84½	85
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38⅝	38½	38⅝
4 NYNH&H 4s 67	33¾	33¾	33¾
32 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	34¾	34½	34¾
15 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103¼	103½
1 PCC& SL 5s 70A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 PCC & SL 4½s 77	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	54	54	54
18 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	89¼	88½	89
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	76⅝	76⅜	76½
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	76½	76	76½
12 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	87	86½	87
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
91 Rl Ark & La 4½s 34	20½	20	20½
57 StLIM&S 4½s 2033	76	75½	75½
5 StL Peo&NW 5s 48	41½	41½	41½
1 StL Pub Sv 5s 59	91	91	91
25 St L S F 5s 50 B	19	18½	19
1 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
121 St L S F 4½s 78	18¼	17¾	18¼
39 St L S F 4s 50 A	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
25 St L S W 5s 52	45	44½	45
6 St L S W rfg 5s 90	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 St L S W 2nd 4s 89	63¾	63¾	63¾
15 StP&KC ShL4½s41	15¼	14½	15¼
14 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
3 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103	103	103
63 Seab A L cn 6s 45	14	13¼	14
16 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	13	12¾	13
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24½	24	24½
4 Sea Air Lfg 4s 59	12	12	12
18 Sea-AlFla 4s 3SA ct	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
15 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52½	51¾	52½
32 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¼	51	51¼
38 So Pac 4½s 69	51¾	51½	51¾
34 So Pac rfg 4s 55	49¾	49¼	49¾
40 So Pac cit 4s 49	71	70½	71
1 So Pac cit 4s 49	67½	67½	67½
16 So Pac 3¾s 46	91	90⅞	91
51 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¼	52¾	53¼
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85	85	85
3 South Ry 6⅔s 56	92½	92	92½
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¼	91¼	91¼
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	69¾	68¾	69¾
4 S W Bell Tel 1¾s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104	103¾	104
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	101¾	101¾
1 T P A St L 5½ 44	105¼	105¼	106¼
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¼	109½	110¼
10 Texark&Ft Sm5½s 50	87½	87½	87½
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65½	64¾	65½
5 Union Oil Cal 2s 67	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Union Oil Cal 2½s 59	102	102	102
15 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅜	108	108
7 Un Pac 3½s 80	104½	104½	104½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	95½	95½	96⅛
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	95	95	95
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	98½	98½	98½
2 U S Steel 2.10s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	98	97⅞	98
4 Va & BW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109	108	109
5 Wabash 4½s 78	25½	25½	25½
11 Wabash 4¼s 91	33	32⅜	33
7 Wabash 4s 71	31⅞	31½	31⅞
8 Warner Bros 6s 48	102½	102½	102½
1 Webster Eis 6s 53E	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 West Pen P 3½s 66	111	111	111
1 West Shore 4s 2361	43	43	43
31 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 WNY &Pa gen 4s 43	100	21-32	100 21-32
6 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	35½	35½	35½
6 Westrn Un 5s 51	86¾	86½	86½
1 Western Un 5s 60	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	91¾	91¾	91¾
79 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104¾	104½	104½
6 Wis Cen 4s 49	50¾	50½	50½
10 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	14¾	14½	14¾
34 Young S&T cv 5s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Young S&T 3¼s 60	98⅞	98¾	98¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Antwerp 5s 58	45½	45	45
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74¾	74⅜	74⅝
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 Australia 5s 55	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 Australia 5s 57	76½	76¼	76¼
10 Australia 4½s 58	72¾	72	72
4 Brazil 8s 41	23¾	23½	23⅝
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Buen A 3s 84	44¼	44¼	44¼
20 Buen A 4½s 77	66¾	66¾	66¾
5 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¼	101¾
16 Canada 3s 68	97	97	97
10 Canada 3s 67	97	97	97
10 Canada 3¼s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Chile MtgBk 6s 57 asd	16⅝	16½	16⅝
18 Chile MtgBk 6s 62 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	19½	19½	19½
6 Cuba 5½s 45	108	108	108
9 Cuba 4½s 77	74¼	74	74
35 Denmark 6s 42	56½	55	55
15 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	72⅞	72½	72⅝
4 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	14½	14½	14½
5 Kreuger & T 5s 59 ct	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Montevideo 7s 52	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 N Sou Wales 5s 58	79¼	79¼	79¼
33 Pernambuco 7s 47†	12½	12½	12⅝
7 Peru 1st 6s 60†	13	13	13
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961†	13	13	13
2 Poland 8s 50†	16⅜	16⅜	13⅜
5 Rio de Jan 8s 46†	15⅜	15¼	15¼
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53†	14	14	14
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66†	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68†	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	15¾	15¼	15¾
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	32	32	32
7 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	32	31¼	32
5 Serbs Cts 8 1s 8s 62	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 4,089,500; previous day 7,252,900; week ago 5,411,900; year ago 14,097,200; two years ago 9,984,900; Jan. 1 to date 2,154,836,550; yea rago 1,960,624,400; two years ago 1,522,-647,950.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 8

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	80	80	80	80½
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	23½	23½	24½
5.00	Bos Elevated	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
1.70d	Bos Her-Trav	13	13	13	13
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8	7¾	8	7¾
..	Bos&Me st C pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4.50	East G&F pr pf	45	44½	45	44½
..	East M St Ry	2	2	2	1⅞
2.00	Eastern SS pf	40	40	40	41
.30d	Lamson	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
..	Mass Util Assoc	16c	15c	16c	15c
5.75d	N E Tel & Tel	88	87½	88	87½
..	North Butte	25c	25c	25c	25c
.80d	Shawmut Asso	9¾	9½	9½	9⅞
4.00	Un Twist Drill	34½	34½	34½	33¾
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	62¼	62	62	62¼
..	Utah M & T	20c	20c	20c	20c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Listed Bonds Decline in Value

NEW YORK (AP)—There were 1,142 bond issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange as of Nov. 30, with a par value of $67,159,675,692, market value of $64,543,-971,299 and average price of $96.11. On Oct. 31 there were 1,144 issues listed with a par value of $67,206,997,992, market value of $64,843,877,384 and average price of $96.48.

Philco Common Pays 20 Cents

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philco Corporation declared a year-end dividend of 20 cents per common share payable D

G O P Nudged From Isolation; Spangler of Iowa Is Chairman

Continued from Page 1

cannot "be circumscribed within the territorial limits of the United States" and that "our nation has a responsibility to assist in the bringing about of understanding, comity, and co-operation among the nations of the world in order that the destructive processes of war may not again be forced upon us." In its new resolution, after reaffirming the Chicago declaration the Committee "dedicated itself to victory over our foreign enemies, to a just peace when war shall end, and to the preservation of the republic under our Constitution."

Willkie in Strong Position

4. The meeting brought renewed evidence of the strength and leadership of Wendell L. Willkie within the party. It is admitted on all sides that it was Mr. Willkie's initiative which turned aside the isolationist move to put Mr. Schroeder into the chairmanship. It was Mr. Willkie's mildly internationalist foreign policy which the Committee re-embraced with more evident relish and with greater unanimity than when it was first passed eight months ago. Mr. Willkie is plainly not at present a popular force in the ranks of the Republican organization but he continues to be a positive force

5. It may not be without significance that Senator Taft, himself a leading pre-Pearl Harbor non-interventionist, and an opponent of the foreign policy resolution in Chicago, introduced the resolution reaffirming it here. Thus Mr. Taft becomes an open ally of some degree of American responsibility for maintaining the peace after the war. He explained to correspondents that the reversal of his position rested on the fact that in Chicago, he did not dissent from the substance of the new plank, but felt that its enunciation at that time would appear to be a criticism of the Republican Members of Congress and would be used against them by the Democrats in the pending Congressional campaigns. He's for it now.

Policy of New Chairman

Mr. Spangler, the incoming National Chairman to succeed Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, was quite definite in placing himself outside the isolationist group either inside or outside the party.

"The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans no longer constitute a moat around our castle," he declared at a press conference today. "After the war we will, of course, have to develop some machinery for keeping the peace. We will certainly have to go in and feed the destitute nations and make sure that we build a lasting peace. I don't know whether we will need a world police force but we may need one. We have certain responsibilities in the war and growing out of it and we will carry our fair share of the load."

Mr. Spangler announced this morning that he would devote his full time to the management of the affairs and fortunes of the Republican Party, that he would soon take up his headquarters in Washington, that he would, nevertheless, get about the country a good deal. He said he expected to confer with Herbert Hoover, Alf M. Landon, Mr. Willkie, and other party leaders and felt he would draw considerable helpful counsel from the 23 Republican Governors.

It has been many years since the G. O. P. National Committee has been compelled to take a chairmanship contest to open voting on the floor. But long and late hours of attempted compromise and conciliation brought no agreement. The disagreement was substantial and fundamental. The disagreement was that the isolationist, anti-Willkie forces wanted to elect Mr. Schroeder and the anti-isolationist forces, led by Mr. Willkie, but gathering strength from other directions, wanted to defeat Mr. Schroeder. The anti-isolationists centered on Frederick E. Baker of Seattle, Wash., as their alternative candidate.

The deep divergence within the Committee was reflected in the two ballots which were taken, and the divergence of opinion on policy and leadership behind this sharp contest was not really removed or resolved by the ultimate compromise.

Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Baker were tied on the first ballot at 40 votes each. The vote for other nominees was: Mr. Spangler, 15; Frank Gannett of New York, 3; Barak T. Mattingly of Missouri, 1.

Mr. Baker forged slightly ahead on the second ballot, getting 43 votes. Mr. Schroeder dropped to 38. Mr. Spangler still received 15, Mr. Gannett 4, and Mr. Mattingly 1.

No election, and so at this point Representative Carroll Reece, Tennessee Committeeman, after conferring with Senator Taft, moved an hour's recess until 4 o'clock. Looked as though a little negotiation was necessary. It apparently took longer than was expected for it was nearly 5 o'clock when to the surprise of nobody Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Baker marched into the committee room arm in arm and strode to the platform to withdraw gracefully and to beg all their friends to vote for Mr. Spangler. They did. It was by acclamation. No voice was raised in objection, at least not so it could be heard.

Will Fight New Deal

In a short speech of acceptance the new Chairman said he did not interpret his election as any personal tribute but as an action calculated to "help this country defeat the New Deal."

"I have been after that animal since 1932," he declared, "and I hope that in 1944 I can be there at the kill."

The election of Mr. Spangler was a compromise in the correct sense of the word since he did not represent the first choice of any substantial minority in the committee. He is regarded as an effective organizer and an Old-Guard Iowa conservative prominently identified with the Coolidge and Hoover era of the party. He is a Cedar Rapids lawyer and a graduate of the University of Iowa. He has been a member of the Republican National Committee since 1932, and was assistant to Committee Chairman John D. M. Hamilton in 1936.

The Committee elected four new members to its Executive Committee, Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Brown of Ohio, Ralph H. Cake of Oregon, E. F. Colladay of Washington, D. C., and R. B. Creager of Texas.

Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts, Treasurer, reported that the Committee is out of debt. That since last April it has taken in $106,251 and spent $98,642, that it has on hand now a balance of $11,000 with few bills remaining unpaid.

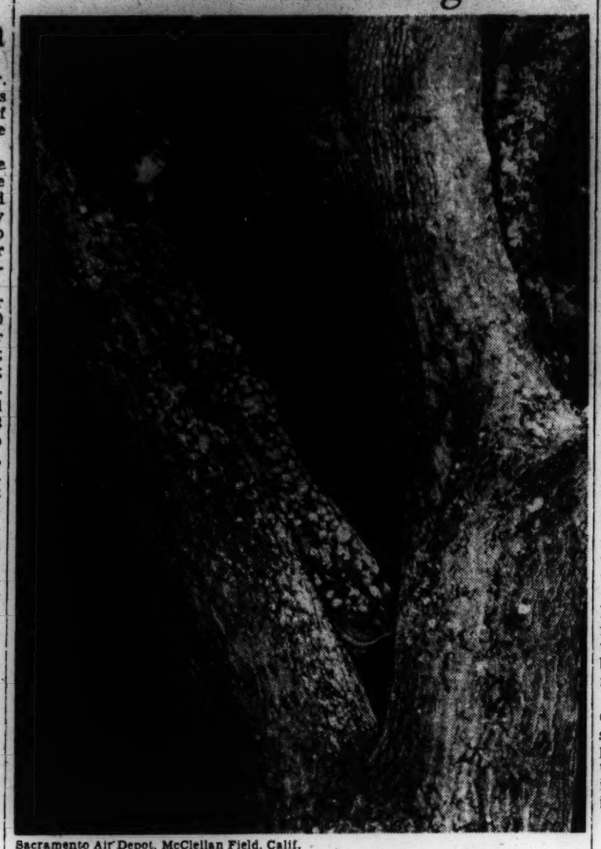
At the recommendation of Mr. Martin, the Committee hopes to widen the base of its financial support in preparation for the 1944 presidential campaign.

'Party of Lincoln'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8 (AP)—Joseph W. Martin, Jr., retiring Chairman of the Republican National Committee, suggested yesterday that the party designate Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12—as a day on which to hold a series of "low-priced" money-raising dinners in every State.

"Let's get away from the unhealthy position of depending upon a few and emphasize the fact that this party of Lincoln is the party of the plain people, make a donation of any sum on that day from 25 cents up. I believe the average man and woman want a better chance to help support their party."

Trunk Camouflage



Sacramento Air Depot, McClellan Field, Calif.

The Enemy Can't Hit What He Can't See

The United States Army Air Forces give camouflage courses to enlisted men in air depot groups. Artists, sign painters, and cartoonists are recruited and are taken right into the field to study their problems in landscaping disguise. Here Private Clarence J. Hyatt of Waynesville, N. C., can hardly be distinguished from a tree trunk as he "freezes" tight during recent camouflage maneuvers at McClellan Field, Calif. Private Hyatt, a member of the depot camouflage group, participated in the maneuvers before 800 enlisted men at the post.

Partial Text of Martin Report As Resigning G. O. P. Chairman

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8 (AP)—Partial text of Representative Joseph W. Martin's report yesterday as retiring Chairman of the Republican National Committee:

It is a pleasure for me to be able to report that, as a result of the election of Nov. 3, the Republican Party is in a stronger position of power in this country today than at any time since 1928.

On Nov. 3, 19 states, with 235 electoral votes, were beyond question in the Republican column, and six other states, with 93 electoral votes, cast more Republican than Democratic votes for most of the major Federal and State offices.

The Republican gains were not confined to any special section of the country but 'embraced all regions except the "Solid South." Even in that strongly Democratic area, there are definite signs of revolt against the New Deal.

The Republicans picked up nine Senate seats and missed two others by the barest majority. The Republican seats in the Senate now number 38, as against 57 Democrats and 1 Progressive. This places our party in a position where it will be possible to control the Senate after the 1944 elections.

Wide and sweeping gains in all sections were recorded by Republican candidates for seats in the House of Representatives. A gross total of 50 new seats was won and more than a dozen others were lost by extremely narrow margins. Six seats were lost; one by reapportionment in Illinois and five in the elections. It was a new low record for casualties of sitting members. . . .

Cites Responsibility

These evidences of popular support bring to us a great responsibility. We asked the electorate for that responsibility. We must discharge it well. We must use the power entrusted to us wisely to serve the American people.

The people are weary of confusion, contradictions and inconsistences in government. They are tired of inefficiency; of procrastination; of wasteful spending. . . . The citizens are ready to make every necessary sacdo not intend to give up permanently the freedom of opportunities which are a priceless part of our American way of life. . . . They demand the end of special privilege. This great Republican Party must dedicate itself to this high purpose.

Remarkable as were our gains, they would have been larger and more marked if we had not been badly handicapped by lack of funds. . . .

There is one problem I must in justice to the new Chairman submit to you for careful consideration; that is the financing of the Committee activities. . . .

Changes Urged

The united committee system of collecting funds which was successful in other years failed to finance adequately the Committee in the last campaign and, frankly, I see no hope of it being any more successful in 1943. There must be drastic changes in our methods. . . .

I believe you might well appoint a special committee to study the whole subject.

I believe the average man and woman wants to contribute to the support of his party. I believe he would like to see it financed not by a few men and women but by the millions of men and women who know how vital the two-party system of government is to the preservation of our precious freedom and privileges in this country.

Why not give the average Republican a chance to finance his party? Why not designate Lincoln's Birthday as a day on which to hold a series of low-priced dinners in every State of the Union? Let those who want a free independent party, answerable only to the people, make a donation of any sum on that day from 25 cents up. Let's get away from the unhealthy position of depending upon a few and emphasize the fact that this Party of Lincoln is the party of the plain people of America. . . .

And now, my good friends, one final personal word. I have enjoyed my associations with you who comprise this great National Committee. Our services in these last two years have been well worth while for the good of the country. It is with regret it is necessary for me to separate myself from your Committee that I might be free to devote all my time to my important tasks in the House of Representatives. Therefore I am submitting my resignation. You can rest assured I will continue my deep interest in the success of our cause.

More Room for Navajos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Window Rock, Ariz.

An easterner may not understand how 50,000 people could be overcrowded on 16,000,000 acres. But Superintendent E. M. Stewart was understood by members of the Indian Traders Association when he spoke at their annual convention about plans relieving the congestion of the Navajos on their far-flung reservation.

The traders knew what Superintendent Stewart was talking about for they know at first hand of the poverty which afflicts most of the Navajos. They know that most of those 16,000,000 acres are suitable only for grazing, and most of them have been so badly overgrazed that their "carrying capacity" in cattle, sheep or goats is extremety low. In some areas it takes several acres to produce enough forage for one goat.

A limited water supply restricts Navajo farm operations to 16,000 acres, and in this drought year crops have been short indeed. The Navajos never had enough livestock to support themselves, but for several years a stock-reduction program has been in progress. There are still thousands of animals to remove if the range is to recover and not be destroyed.

There are several hundred Navajo men in the armed forces, mostly in the Army and Marine Corps. Over 100 older men have gone to Morenci, with their families, to work in the copper mine there. Another 200 or so are helping to build the Navajo Ordnance Depot, for the Army, near Flagstaff. This eases pressure on the reservation and wages sent home by absent ones help their relatives. But still there are too many Indians on the reservation.

Superintendent Stewart told the traders of two plans being considered for after the war.

It is proposed to move 1,000 families to the Colorado River reservation, near Parker, and settle them on land now being brought under cultivation by Japanese evacuees. The Navajos may not think much of this. It is hot in the lowlands by the Colorado, while their homeland is high and cool.

The second plan involves construction of a storage dam at the Turley site, on the San Juan River in Northwest New Mexico. If built, that dam would irrigate 40,000 to 50,000 acres for the Navajos and 30,000 acres for whites. Objection has been raised that the estimated cost, $21 an acre, is too high. But most U. S. Bureau of Reclamation projects have cost more than that. It is hoped that the Great White Father can be persuaded that $21 an acre is not too much to pay for good farm land for his Navajo children, especially since 10 acres would be ample for a family of average size.—**Ernest Douglas.**

Aviation Affected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Army said Dec. 7 that the order stopping voluntary enlistments applied to aviation cadets equally with other branches of the armed forces.

The order also affects the V-5 class of naval aviation cadets, except for those whose applications are pending.

Heretofore all aviation cadets have been volunteers, and Army officials said no decision has been reached on a new method of obtaining prospective pilots. Several plans are being studied, and meantime there was no indication that the pilot training program would suffer, since the enlisted reserve of men already accepted but waiting to report for training is regarded as sufficiently large to keep the Army's flight schools operating at capacity for several months.

Viceroy to Continue in India

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—A continuation of Great Britain's Indian policy was read today into Prime Minister Churchill's announcement that the Marquis of Linlithgow would continue as Viceroy in India until October, 1943.

Lord Linlithgow, who had been Chancellor of Glasgow University and Civil Lord of the Admiralty before he went to India in 1936, has held the Viceroyalty longer than any of his predecessors. King George VI reappointed him in 1941 and he would have retired next April.

Viscount Cranborne, the former Colonial Secretary, had been mentioned as his successor. Some observers held that Lord Cranborne might have reopened negotiations regarding Britain's offer of Indian dominion status after the war.

But one informed British source commented: "Apart from the difficulty of finding a suitable successor, it was thought desirable to avoid a change at a time when a Japanese invasion of India was threatened."

The announcement from 10 Downing Street stated that "His Majesty's Government place on record their high confidence" in Lord Linlithgow.

Boost in Bus Fare Loses Appeals Verdict

WASHINGTON (AP)—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has sustained an effort by the Office of Price Administration to invalidate a fare increase by a bus company—a decision which OPA Administrator Leon Henderson said would establish principles in many other rate cases throughout the country.

The Appeals Court reversed a Federal district court decision which would have allowed an increase from 10 to 15 cents in fare on the Washington, Marlboro, and Annapolis bus line, operating between the Capital and Seat Pleasant, Md.

McNutt Seeks Total Help Of All Americans

Continued from Page 1

ment agencies for guidance in placing war contracts.

One of the first moves made by Mr. McNutt in his new role as manpower co-ordinator was to meet with the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy to reconsider their basic manpower need.

Before manpower authority was centralized the Chiefs of Staff had made an over-all estimate for the size of the Army and Navy by the end of 1943 that was considerably above the figure Mr. McNutt said could be adequately equipped with the nation's manpower. Pesumably he will try to get the military program balanced better with industrial production. Once Army and Navy needs are definitely determined the availability of workers for war industries will be definitely known and the program of placing them where they can serve most effectively will begin.

What Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has referred to as "leaky faucets" of manpower have been turned off in President Roosevelt's ban on voluntary enlistments for men under 38.

Mr. McNutt promised in a press conference statement that confusion and misunderstanding on the part of colleges and other educational institutions as to their part in manpower and military training will soon be eliminated.

Big Role for Women

In a speech before the Women's National Democratic Club here yesterday, Mr. McNutt predicted it will be necessary for women to fill 30 per cent of all war jobs.

A possibility that the War Manpower Administrator may recommend a longer working week for certain industries was raised in his pronouncement that "steps are being taken to adjust hours of work to a realistic standard designed to safeguard health and to promote production.

"In some industries excessive hours have reduced efficiency and increased absenteeism," he said. "In others labor demands are inflated and production limited by an unnecessarily restricted working schedule. By agreement with management and labor, hours have already been adjusted in some industries and will be in others. In addition steps will be taken to reduce absenteeism resulting from other causes, such as illness, accidents and inadequate community facilities."

Mr. McNutt announced that he has appointed Arthur Flemming, Civil Service Commissioner, to be acting Executive Director of the War Manpower Commission to temporarily succeed Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, who has asked to devote his full time and energy to the board.

6th Ave. 'El' Cars Used in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ILLIOPOLIS, Ill.—Maybe New York City wishes now that it had them back, but those old elevated cars that used to run on the now dismantled Sixth Avenue line are proving more than useful out here to carry workers to and from nearby ordnance plants, and it's doubtful if they would be given up at any price.

The Government bought the cars, 55 in all, to make up its "Victory Special," hauling workers between the Sangamon and Oak Ordnance plants of the Remington Rand Company, near here, and Springfield, about 25 miles away.

There were tracks, those of the Illinois Terminal System, but not enough cars to go around. Federal officials took over the ancient "el" cars from the New York system, and with an electric locomotive furnished by the railroad made up its own train. With a flat weekly rate charged to the riders it is hoped to "break even" on the deal. Only 11 of the cars are now in use. The rest are in the process of being made over for this new kind of service.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—at an attractive figure—modern building, well located; yearly rental $9,500. P. O. Box 784, Pawtucket, R. I.

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—TWO OR THREE bedroom furnished apartment desired in vicinity of St. Albans School. Phone WO 9315.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 51 Hereford St., Back Bay—Double rooms, twin beds; cooking privilege; $7-$8 week; women; near subway. Com. 8486.

MIAMI, FLA.—New guest rooms; beautiful open surroundings; bus at door; convenient location. PENN-HALL, 7326 Biscayne Blvd.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th St.—Very desirable room with private bath. Apt. 3-A. CIrcle 7-5300. MRS. MILLS.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS
of BETTER FURNITURE

Main Office, 13 Winchester St., Medford, Mass., MYS. 0020
Branch Office, 117 Water St., Boston, HUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 507 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANTS—Rapidly growing firm of certified public accountants with offices in New York and Boston desires the services of exceptional senior and semi-senior accountants; excellent opportunity with permanent position and good salary; state age, education, experience, salary record, and, if possible, send small photograph (not returnable). Box G-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE OFFICE—Young man to manage insurance dept. Write Box M-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MEN WITH ELECTRICAL OR MECHANICAL BACKGROUND

Nationally known office equipment manufacturer can offer permanent position with good salary to a few selected men to service machines. Must be American citizens with deferred draft classification. Men selected will be sent to our school for 3 months training at full salary. State age, present occupation, experience, draft classification, and send a small photograph if available. Box G-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

PERSONNEL DIR: Retail chain org	$18,000
IND RELATIONS DIR: Metal mfg exp	$12,000
PURCH AGENT: Metal mfg exp	$10,000
CONTROLLERS: Thoro exp	$6/$15,000
WAREHOUSE MGRS: Mdse exp executive	$5500
ASST FACTORY MGR: M E mach exp	to $6000
DESIGNERS: Tools, gauges, etc	$2 hr plus
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN: Exp	Art
INDUSTRIAL & METHODS ENGRS	Art
SALES ENGRS: Industrials	Art

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Beautician—All-Around Girl
WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
731 Flatbush Avenue. Bu. 4-9028

NEAR BOSTON—Would like responsible woman, good cook, willing to help with little girls 4 and 6; own room and bath; 2 min. walk to bus and train; good wages; references. Write Box 115, Wayland, Mass., or Tel. 299.

WOMAN for salad and steam-table work. Also waitress for short hours. Eichel's Restaurant, 1 Winter Place, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

30 YEARS experience building line, 26 years as general contractor, residential building. Experienced in handling help and buying material. Desires position as superintendent or general foreman, governmental or defense work preferred. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DEPENDABLE woman, Christian Scientist, wishes part-time work as companion or nurse. MO. 2-9917 1-C), 134 W. 93rd St., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYED teacher would like position as teacher or governess any part of United States; would consider instructing in government project; 12 years' experience in speech, dramatics, kindergarten, first and second grade in public and private schools. JULIA OSGOOD, 5946 Monticello, Dallas, Texas. Telephone T-37676.

YOUNG married lady, educated in Europe and South America, with baby, husband, Harvard student, to be inducted, wishes position in private home as governess, companion, housekeeper, mother's helper; pay secondary to good home. MRS. WILTSHIRE, Gibson Terrace, Cambridge, Mass. Eli 1391.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart Sample Styles, Large Selection, All Sizes, Unusual Values. Open 9-8:30. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59 (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING Take advantage of our location. Furs and remodels at drastic reductions. Also careful cleaning. Budget plan available. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, fourth floor, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED, 17c PER STOCKING
All makes, all runs. No mail orders
ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES Remade only $5.00 (Using old ticking)
48-Hour Service. Box Springs Repaired.
Wells & Co. Show Room, 393 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Com. 2821

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH DICTION. Vocabulary; accents corrected; reasonable. Phone evenings 6-7 p. m. SC. 4-8200 (Apt. 8-A), N.Y.C.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

ARE You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C. MU-2-0253.

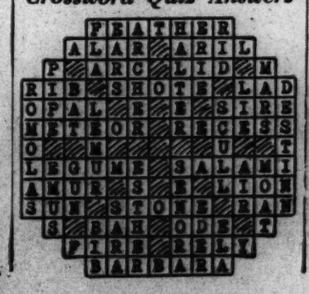
WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618. N. Y. C.

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1351

Crossword Quiz Answers



European Local Classified

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery in The Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

ROOMS TO LET

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ENGLAND

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ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
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Makers of Saddlery, Bags, Trunks and All Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.
Ladies' Handbags and Purses, Dog Beds, Collars, Leads, etc.

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65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
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Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc. are on sale at the Counter
This is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

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FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
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Tel. 24548

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
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14 Terminus Road, Millhouses

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA 1000 PRODUCTS

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
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CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
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TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
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A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
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Highest Quality and Efficient Service
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Coal Merchant
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Still serves the readers of The Christian Science Monitor

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2068 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
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Wilson Guthrie & Co
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COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles
in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
for the Coming Season
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers
WENDY'S

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings. Appliances and Lamps etc. supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
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Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0468

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone: BELL 1616.
J. W. BLACK
GLASGOW

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

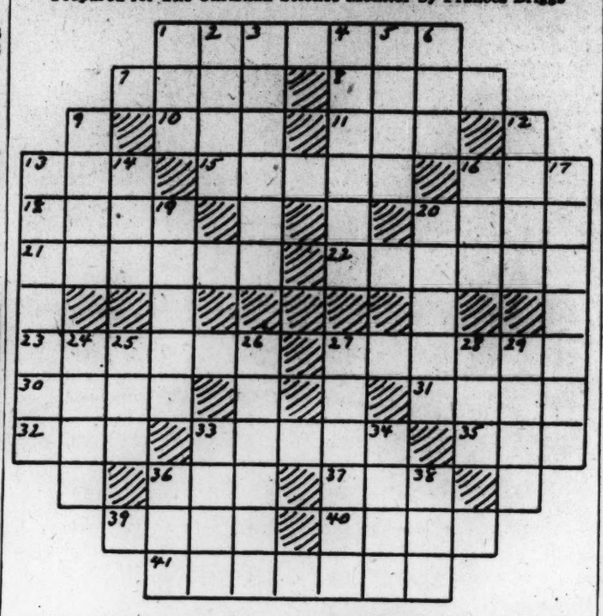
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—An honor, trophy, or mark of distinction is said to be what in one's cap?
7—Pertaining to the shoulder.
8—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
10—Portion of a curved line is what?
11—What is a movable cover?
13—What is a framing timber in a house or other building?
15—What is a young hog?
16—Youth.
18—A hydrophane is a variety of what?
20—What do you call the male parent of a horse?
21—A shooting star is what?
22—What is a short intermission?
23—What is any esculent vegetable?
27—"Salame" is singular of what?
30—What is a river of eastern Asia?
31—What creature is said to be not so fierce as painted?
32—What is central body of the solar system?
33—Sisyphus was forced to roll what up a huge hill?
35—Went swiftly.
36—What exclamation expresses contempt?
37—Poem.
38—Prometheus is said to have bestowed what upon man?
40—To depend.
41—What is name of Salvation Army heroine in George Bernard Shaw's play?

Down

1—Orange blossom is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
2—Chimneys in house of March Hare were shaped like what?
3—Robin Hood was celebrated as what?
4—What is a rope for leading or tying a horse or other animal?
5—Detroit River flows from Lake St. Clair to what lake?
6—To free.
9—What is a small fipple flute used with the tabor?
12—Where would Martians dwell?
13—Whose husband is Tito Melema in George Eliot's novel?
14—What is a flying mammal?
16—To be situated.
17—What Bohemian soprano was born in 1878?
19—What is a semiape?
20—What is one of a pair of short oars?
24—What are large birds of Australia?
25—In the song "Yankee Doodle," what was big as a log of maple?
26—Who is Lady Dedlock's daughter in "Bleak House"?
27—What is a Spanish title of courtesy to a lady?
28—Melody.
29—A ditch is what?
30—Girl's name.
34—What is a river of Germany?
36—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
38—What is highest note of the gamut?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

'Merry Christmas' Of United Nations

People of the United Nations may say it differently, but they all mean one thing: Merry Christmas!

Belgium (Flemish): Vroolijke Kerstmis.

Brazil (Portuguese): Boas Festas.

China: Gung Tsu Yeh Su Sun Tau.

Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (Spanish): Felices Pascuas.

Czechoslovakia: Vesele Vanoce.

Ethiopia: Enkwan Eberhan Ledatoo Yaddarasawo.

Fighting French: Joyeux Noel.

Greece: Cala Heistougena.

Haiti (French): Joyeux Noel.

India (Hindustani): Christmas Mubarik.

Luxembourg: either French (Joyeux Noel) or German Fröhliche Weihnachten).

Norway: Gledelig Jul.

Poland: Wesolych Swiat.

South Africa: Geseende Kersfees.

Soviet Union: Se Rozhdestvom Christovym.

The Netherlands: Vroolijk Kerstfeest.

Yugoslavia: Sretan Bozic.

—Associated Press Features

Brevities

Indianapolis News: If some of the supermen of the comic strips enlisted in this war it should be over in a week or 10 days.

Detroit News: The great Alaskan highway is now laid and passable. It still lacks a hard surface; also the wayside signs, "85 miles to Sid's Cabins-in-the-Pines."

Milwaukee Journal: Another of the fascinating postwar possibilities is a house made wholly of cotton. The children on the way out will be told, of course, about buttoning the door.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Social Note: Because of unforeseen and pressing business at home, Signor Benito Mussolini will not winter in Cairo this year, as he had hoped to do.

FACTS
FIGURES
A TANK COSTS ABOUT $1.00 A POUND.
IT'S A FACT SOVIET GUERRILLA FIGHTERS, FAR BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES, ARE REGULARLY SUPPLIED BY PLANE WITH NEWSPAPERS AND EVEN FILMS.
ONE OF THE EARLIEST WAYS OF MEASURING TIME WAS BY BURNING A STICK.
GRASSLAND CONSTITUTES ABOUT 40% OF THE ORIGINAL VEGETATION OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the angel of the LORD *said unto Balaam, Go with the men: but only the word that I shall speak unto thee, that thou shalt speak.*—NUM. 22:35

In Lighter Vein

The Score

How's this for sports reporting of the news?

GARDENIA, Calif.—Mrs. Elmo Pile, Gardenia's first woman bus driver, summed up her first day's work: "Three runs, no hits, no errors."
—Editor & Publisher.

What's a Sanderson?

Sanderson & Porter advertised in the Times-Picayune (New Orleans), Aug. 21, 22 and 23:

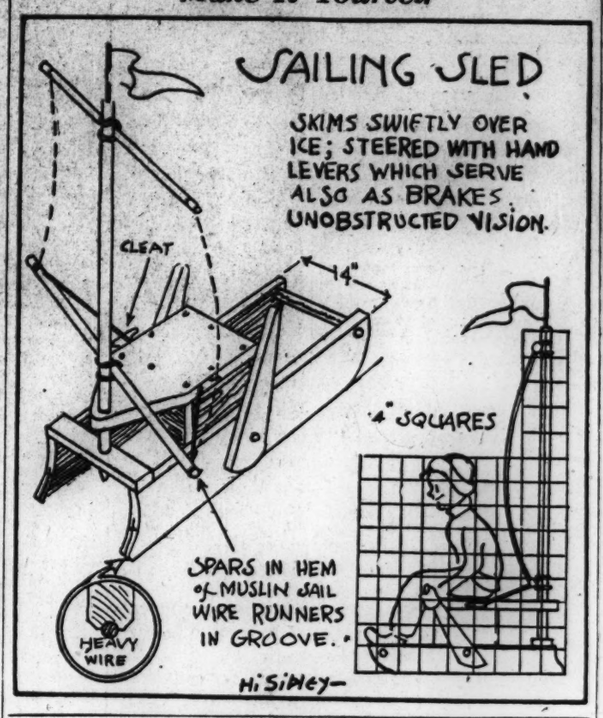
"Wanted: Steamfitter welders, steamfitters, plumbers. Sanderson & Porter, engineers and contractors, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Ark."

The firm received this letter of application for work:

"Understand you is in need some sandersons and porters at the plant. I am a porter and would like to know how much you pay. Also, what is a sanderson and how much does it pay?"—Wall Street Journal.

Shopping Hint

Make It Yourself


SAILING SLED
SKIMS SWIFTLY OVER ICE; STEERED WITH HAND LEVERS WHICH SERVE ALSO AS BRAKES. UNOBSTRUCTED VISION.
CLEAT
14"
4" SQUARES
SPARS IN HEM OF MUSLIN SAIL WIRE RUNNERS IN GROOVE.
HEAVY WIRE
H. SIBLEY

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Room Could be Lighted With Gas From Interplanetary Space?

The meteors which plunge into our atmosphere to form "shooting stars" in most cases turn to cosmic dust long before they reach the earth's surface, due to the intense heat generated by friction with the particles of air. A few of these interplanetary visitors, however, prove hardy enough to survive the trip through the earth's envelope and strike the ground with terrific force. In the meteorites that have been discovered scientists have found not only stone and various metals but also actual diamonds. In some cases there are trapped gases in the meteorites, and Dr. Odling, at the Royal Institution in London, once extracted enough gas from meteor fragments to illuminate a lecture hall—providing his hearers with the unique experience of enjoying illumination produced from a fuel that may have been hurtling through interplanetary space in its rocky prison for untold centuries.

How Wood May Be Said to Propel Some of Our Shells and Bullets?

The bullets and shells fired in today's battles are propelled by smokeless powder. The common method of making this powder uses cotton linters as a source of cellulose. Cotton linters are short fibers and fuzz still adhering to cotton seed after the long staple fibers used in weaving have been removed by the cotton gin.

With wartime production of ammunition in full swing, however, it has been found necessary to supplement this source of cellulose. To this end, cellulose from wood pulp has been pressed into use.

It has been estimated that more than half the cellulose to be used in the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder this coming year will come from wood pulp.

W. P. Keasbey

Loyal Customer

Kalamazoo, Mich.

The father of five young children living near a lake resort had been unemployed for several months, and the mother found it necessary to inform their milkman they would have to do without milk until they were able to afford it.

The milkman generously offered to supply them with milk during the winter. If they could pay for it later, it would be all right; if not, he would gladly furnish it just the same.

Later the father obtained work and was able to take care of the milk bill over a period of time.

A few years later a new milk service entered this field, with new and shining milk trucks and their deliverymen attired in smart uniforms.

The children wanted their mother to patronize the new service as many of their young friends' parents were; but the mother refused and recalled how generously the milkman had administered to their needs through a trying winter.

Several new customers were added to the milkman's customer list when they heard the mother's story.

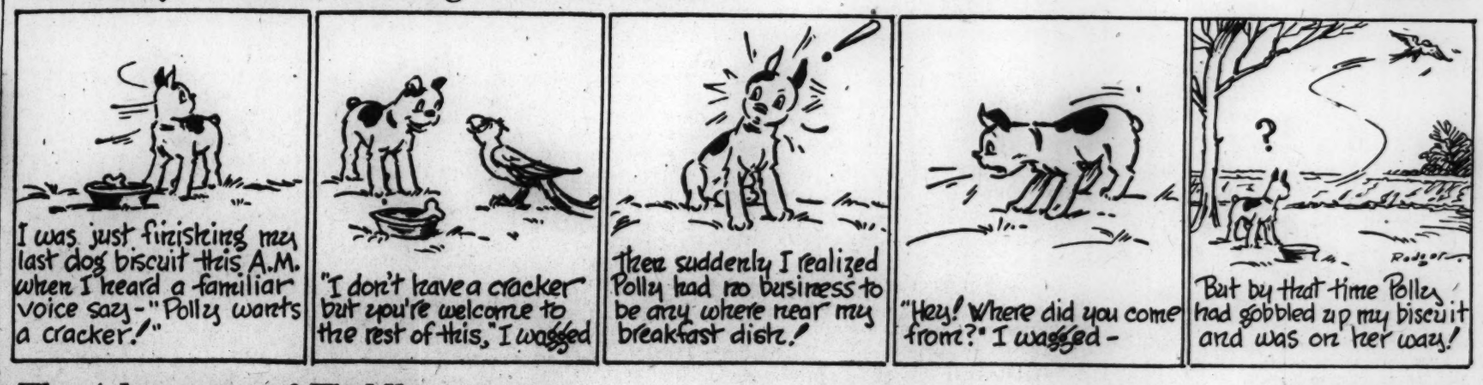
NEWS ITEM— OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION WARNS PEOPLE TO CUT OUT UNESSENTIAL GOSSIP & LOVE CONFABS ON THE PHONE FOR THE DURATION.

GRANDMA WANTS TO BE PATRIOTIC, BUT SHE DOES MISS THE TOWN GOSSIP
HIYA, SUGAR --- CORNER SODA --- 8:15 SHARP --- BYE
THAT BOY'S READ THE OWI WARNING
MAW CHATTERMOUF'S BEEN UP THAR GOSSIPIN' ALL MORNING
FOR 50¢ MORE I PUTUM ARROW THROUGH HEARTS
OKAY! THEN SIGN MY INITIALS
L. F. VAN GELDER

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's a Wise Father That Knows What His Son Knows* — BY LE PELLEY

WOW! LOOK AT THAT P-40 GO —
THAT'S NOT A P-40, THAT'S A CURTISS HELLDIVER SB2C-1
IT'S A P-40
DIDN'T YOU SEE THE STRAIGHT WING? IT'S AN SB2C-1
WHY DIDN'T YOU LOOK AT THE FUSELAGE !?
WELL -- IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A DOUGLAS DAUNTLESS !
NO SIR! IF IT WAS ANYTHING ELSE IT WAS A BREWSTER SB2A-1
???
GOOD NIGHT! WHAT WERE THOSE WORDS AGAIN? THEY AREN'T EVEN IN THE DICTIONARY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! What Goes On!* — BY RODGERS


I was just finishing my last dog biscuit this A.M. when I heard a familiar voice say - "Polly wants a cracker!"
"I don't have a cracker but you're welcome to the rest of this," I wagged
Then suddenly I realized Polly had no business to be any where near my breakfast dish!
"Hey! Where did you come from?" I wagged -
But by that time Polly had gobbled up my biscuit and was on her way!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Big Talk* — BY THE HAGERS

"The barn requires attention, Ted; We'll mend that big hole overhead."

"Let's clear out all this stuff," Ted cried, "And paint the whole thing white outside."

"And let's put in a brand-new floor; New window panes—a new front door!"

"Talk, talk!" said Bossy, turning round. "We must be now all wired for sound."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America in Africa

General Eisenhower's official announcement of terms under which Dakar adheres to the Darlan regime in North Africa points up the anomalous relations between the United States and the Admiral. His assumption of the title of Chief of State and the reports that he has held up broadcasts which the Office of War Information planned to make to France accent anew the questions which have arisen over his role in the American occupation.

The Fighting French have an awkward way of asking, "Who is using whom?" And British opinion has been far from satisfied with President Roosevelt's statement that the policy of working with Darlan was a "temporary expedient." Yet Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in the United States, has just commended the part played by the State Department's policy "in the military operations in North Africa." General Eisenhower's relations with Darlan seem indeed to continue the State Department's policy of clinging to relations with Vichy.

The question of who was using whom in the Vichy episode has not been finally resolved even now, and as applied to Darlan and Eisenhower today the answer is anything but clear. The American military commanders appear to have been convinced that the Admiral saved them a great deal of trouble and many lives in the occupation of North Africa. The adherence of Dakar is now hailed as another benefit. Yet the limitations so far placed on Allied use of Dakar—airfields only for transit—and Darlan's ban on the OWI broadcasts indicate that American controls are far from complete in French Africa.

Probably this position is not sufficiently realized by those who would have nothing to do with Darlan. Hitler, even with his Gestapo and his ruthlessness, still finds it necessary to govern Frenchmen through French administrators. Military occupation may give the Allies the ultimate control in Africa, but even that occupation is far from complete and meanwhile a fourth of a continent has to be administered. The American Army had other tasks. The other alternative was a Fighting French régime, but apparently it was not acceptable to the French of North and West Africa.

"Who is using whom?" will continue to be a useful question. Aside from the practical aspects of the problem and danger of destroying the hopes and enthusiasm of the French who are disturbed by the apparent rewarding of a man who helped Hitler, there is the necessity for the Allies to keep faith with their own ideals and principles.

In war it is necessary at times even to use spies, and the position of the Allies is still such that they cannot do just what they would like to do in Africa.

But certainly there should be a limit to the "temporary expedient" and the firmest resistance to Darlan's apparent effort to cement his position by use of American power. It is to be hoped he will not be given any part in the distribution of American food in Africa. That will be a powerful lever. So too will the military power of the Allies as it increases. Meanwhile there might well be more active support of the Fighting French in other areas.

Pioneers in Slacks

That women of 45 are now preferred over younger women in some industries is encouraging news.

It comes from one who should know—the manager of a large industrial plant in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His company has found, he says, that the middle-aged woman is a better worker. She is more settled in her thinking and takes her job seriously. She is not, like the very young girl, concerned with plans for marriage nor, like the young married woman, worried about the care of small children.

This one instance, even when added to others, doesn't mean that times have changed. The generally preferred age group is still 18 to 35. But it is important to realize that here and there the bars are down. It may prove to be the trend toward a less arbitrary measure of ability. Certainly it provides the older woman with an opportunity to prove herself. More than that, it places upon her a responsibility. She is pioneering for the world of tomorrow. If she makes the grade, a trail has been blazed and others may follow in her footsteps.

Is one explanation of anti-British Darlan's attitude today that he disliked not Britain less but Hitler more?

A Practical Choice

Wendell Willkie saved the Republican Party from a serious mistake when he blocked the selection of Werner W. Schroeder as GOP National Chairman. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, for the party to attract support under the leadership of a chairman looked upon by the public as a Chicago Tribune isolationist.

Those who have feared Mr. Willkie's internationalist leanings were damaging his influence within Republican ranks can take cheer from this contrary evidence, although it would be inaccurate to say that the new chairman, Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa, stands on precisely the same plane in viewing world affairs as does Mr. Willkie.

The meeting in St. Louis was unusual in that this issue of how the United States must approach the postwar world dominated the ordinary considerations of choosing a chairman. As it worked out, a fairly good compromise was reached. Mr. Spangler, who will be remembered as the Iowa committeeman who called the famous "Grass Roots" convention back in 1935 in an effort to return the Republican Party to the Middle Western farmers and mechanics who originated it, is a small-town lawyer and farm owner who has devoted thirty years to party service. He came up the hard way, from precinct committeeman, county chairman, State chairman, National Committeeman, manager of Republican western headquarters, and now national chairman. This is just the sort of experience a national chairman needs. The choice was practical.

It is interesting to note that among the more firm convictions on international policies expressed by Mr. Spangler was the view that postwar Europe must be fed. We see here evidence that the war has brought a clear realization to the farming Middle West that this is an interdependent world: Europe needs the Middle West's foods; the Middle West needs the European markets.

Much melting of isolationist ice is contained in that realization.

Will There Be Another WPA?

Remember the concern America once felt about WPA? Recall the speculation over how it was to be brought to an end? Pictures of revolution, chaos and old night were drawn of the day when, to preserve American initiative, millions on relief, some of them coming from generations of "reliefers," were to be told off.

But today the great Work Projects Administration, upon which some 30,000,000 Americans were at one time or another dependent, is ordered closed by the President, thus ending an historical epoch, and the news is quickly absorbed under impact of more immediate events.

WPA has been ended by causes which few foresaw, and none would have wished. WPA cost the Nation $10,000,000,000 spread over a period of seven years. That sum is spent on war now every sixty days.

WPA was a positive step, and for reasons other than the school houses that were repaired, the fire engines that were painted, and the guide books that were compiled. It set a precedent that will stand for some time. The United States is now committed to the policy of taking care of its unemployed. WPA has proved it can be done.

However, WPA has shown that it can be done only at a cost not only of money but of certain human values that must be cherished and nurtured if a successful economy of free enterprise is to endure. The prestige of free enterprise suffered heavily under the necessities that brought WPA into service.

If private enterprise is to retain what it is gaining through its contribution to the war, it must plan now to convert quickly to peacetime production after the war, to maintain steady production schedules, and otherwise to accept its responsibility to maintain employment at high continuous levels.

Upon how well free enterprise meets this postwar challenge will depend whether or not America is to have another WPA.

Decision by Boston theaters not to run movies of the Cocoanut Grove disaster, and its attendant horrors, was a wise one. The public has read and heard enough of the details. The films, like the investigation, can be useful only as they help to prevent other such catastrophes.

The Bookshelf

Italy on the Road to Ruin

On the third night after Italy plunged into Greece and ruin, Eleanor Packard had an idea. Her husband, Reynolds, now co-author with her of BALCONY EMPIRE (New York: Oxford. $3), couldn't get to the front. The United Press office back in the States was shouting for copy. In Rome, the Italians weren't letting any hostile American critics in on their little surprise party. The whole American press corps was fuming, frustrated and laying plots. Said Eleanor: "That old permit you used on your last trip to Albania—you might make it look like new. . . ."

Down at the U. P. offices, where Reynolds was bureau chief and Eleanor a correspondent in her own capable right, she produced impressive rubber stamps which she used vigorously. Autorizzato. Valido. The date, October 31, 1940. Starting with that paper bearing Ciano's signature and Eleanor's decorations, and proceeding with his own superb authoritarian manner, Reynolds outwitted the Air Ministry, the military-controlled airlines, an inquisition at the frontier, the local Italian puppets in Albania, got to the rear of the Italian lines which of course was the front, and only returned days later when his stories had been smuggled out and an astonished propaganda ministry wired the furious equivalent of "Get Packard out of there." Scoop. That is the way the Packs did things—together, and fabulously.

* * *

As one of those back in Rome who were scooped, this reviewer can testify to the brilliance both of their exploits and of their book. They have, in fact, given the first cohesive picture of Mussolini's Fascism in its period of decline. They saw it all, from the high-water mark as Badoglio's men burst into Addis Ababa, through the preview of world war in Spain, to the time when the Duce hid in the wreckage of his boasted militarism, only a few henchmen around him, with the Germans in control and his countrymen, in their hearts, at least, gone over to the enemy.

Far too little has been written of this critical period. John T. Whittaker of the Chicago Daily News and Herbert L. Matthews of the New York Times have yet to speak. An authoritative book by Richard G. Massock of the Associated Press is happily on the way. These are the American eyewitnesses best qualified to tell the story.

Up until now, however, one of the most significant stories of the times has been obscured by the widespread and pernicious habit of looking at Italy as a bad joke. Something has happened there, since Mussolini stood on his storied balcony and declared war, which is at once heroic and profoundly hopeful. The common people of Italy have overthrown Fascism. When Mussolini came to his great test, they turned against him and his war was one protracted slow-down strike. Because of this passive sabotage, the first of the modern streamlined dictatorships of the Right has disintegrated.

* * *

The Packards tell the story in the most palatable manner. There are passages of objective, workmanlike narrative and analysis of events; then come explosions of talented yarn-spinning. If there are any facts left for the other correspondents to fill in, if there are other salty yarns untold, then it is only because a book has limits and the writers confined themselves with admirable discipline to a goodly ballast of current history for every adventure. Those who have memories of the Packards at Ninos, just off the Piazza di Spagna, chatting over mountains of raw ground steak and raw onions, know their yarns flow like the Tiber—past palace, embassy, church, slum, and ruin, and out around many a racy curve into unwritten history.

S. R. D.

Our Readers Say—

The Bible and Daniel Webster

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time I have been a daily reader of The Christian Science Monitor, and have found its contents very worth while. I was much pleased to read on the front page of your recent issue, that daily reading of the Bible was urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a proclamation designating December 6 to 13 as Massachusetts Bible Week. This is one of many fine movements that the Governor is sponsoring.

If one had lived in the first half of the last century and had taken a vote of all the lawyers in America as to whom they would prefer to take charge of their most important cases, the verdict would have been practically unanimous—Daniel Webster. The late Frederick H. Gillett, in his biography of George Frisbie Hoar, states that "No statesman of whom we have record was so lavishly gifted by nature. I doubt if, in any State, any leader has for so long held such imperial sway."

Where did Daniel Webster get his power of diction? He said, "From the time that, at my mother's feet or on my father's knee, I first learned to lisp verses from the sacred writings, they have been my daily study and vigilant contemplation. If there be anything in my style or thoughts to be commended, the credit is due my kind parents in instilling into my mind an early love of the Scriptures." And what does he say of the Bible: "If we abide by the principles taught in the Bible, our country will go on prospering and to prosper; but if we and our posterity neglect its instructions and authority, no man can tell how sudden a catastrophe may overwhelm us and bury our glory in profound obscurity."

And in his speech on the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, Webster said: "The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine, and a book of morals, and a book of religion, of especial revelation from God."

Daniel Webster was born the northern hills among, and their grandeur and strength became a part of him. He is quoted today more than any orator or lawyer in America. He loved his country and with the eye of a prophet built up a Union sentiment so that, when the terrible Civil War came, thousands of his countrymen were willing to die for the Union that his noble eloquence had pled for so often. Daniel Webster was a Dartmouth man and, in the famous Dartmouth College case, saved the life of the college that he loved so well.

HEDLEY PHILIP PATEY

Newtonville, Mass.

"Hands Across the Sea"

Down the Middle of the Road

Americans and the Postwar World

(Last Installment)

By Erwin D. Canham

In the face of grave current events—the manpower and food decisions, the North African perils, the analysis of Pearl Harbor—it may seem academic to continue to print and weigh the great flood of letters this column has received from readers commenting on the postwar world. But after current events are forgotten, the problem of American public opinion and the future will remain. The letters are printed solely because upon the rank and file of Americans rests the immediate destiny of world civilization. We can make or break the aftermath of this war. And these letters reveal—along witn splendid perceptions of many people—so much yet to do that they are a stirring call for action.

CALIFORNIA LAWYER: No one that I have met or spoken with has given any thought to what will happen after war is over. The masses of the people do not know and furthermore they do not believe that swivel chair commentators know. (Ouch! Ed.)

PRIVATE U. S. ARMY, TEXAS: I don't feel as though I'm fighting just a war, but a battle which will result in a clearer understanding of each nation's problems to such an extent that future wars will be unnecessary.

KANSAS CITY LAWYER: I assure you that the business and professional men with whom I come in contact are definitely thinking about future peace terms.

MIDWESTERN EDITOR: So far as this paper is concerned, it does not seem to me that its readers would be much impressed by the articles you sent me. (The World We Want series.) What they want to read about is smashing advances against the Germans and the Japanese.

NEW YORK (UPSTATE) SCHOOLTEACHER: I have spoken with some of our teachers and they agree it is the winning of the war which predominates their thinking. They spend little thought on the reconstruction period.

NEBRASKA ATTORNEY: I find the thoughtless conclusion being made quite generally that we should win the war first, before being bothered with the thinking required in considering "the world we want." Should not those staying home give some thought on "how we can protect these young boys at the front from a lot of future world discord when they come home"?

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BROKER: We desire to come out victorious in this struggle because we believe our way of governing, inadequate as it is, represents the best in human governments, but we want also to lead the way in planning for the liberty and freedom of every nation on the globe and the time for such planning is now.

NEW ENGLAND RESIDENT IN SMALL MANUFACTURING CITY: There is little or no interest here as to the kind of peace we should strive to bring about. It was suggested that the Women's Club, which is the largest women's organization in town, take the subject of postwar conditions for the topic of one of its meetings. The idea was voted down by the program committee. The reasons given: firstly, that women come to be amused and were in no way interested in anything so serious as "peace talks," secondly, they questioned the wisdom of talking about peace at this time.

ILLINOIS MAN: In this small town of 1,100, about all are interested in the postwar world, but few have thought there is anything they can do about it. . . . They took little interest in the primaries.

PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN: Interviewed seven persons, found most of them saying: "Better not talk about peace until the war is won."

OHIO MAN: If we could lay down a tangible program which would hold out a promise of better things for the heretofore underprivileged nations and the underprivileged peoples within all nations, this would be the greatest blow we could launch at the Axis and everything for which it stands.

WPB OFFICIAL, WASHINGTON: The individuals with whom I talk are, like myself, citizens who a short time ago were in private industry and who expect to return to it. There is a growing consciousness of our individual and national responsibilities. I frequently hear: "Well, we took on the job, we surely hope to finish it, and that doesn't mean stopping our work when the war ends."

NEW YORK CITY WOMAN: After a day and a half of interviewing twenty persons of various occupations in a dozen or so places I got an even fifty-fifty answer.

CHICAGO HOUSEWIFE: In the community where I live, the grade school has a class on current events for the women of the section. Last week we spoke of this problem of the postwar world and are giving our entire attention to that subject for the next few meetings. The world we are fighting for is the world in which our children will live, work, and rear their families.

* * *

And on this lofty, lasting note of children and families perhaps we should leave this extraordinary response from readers—for which we are very grateful. Let that mother's loving zeal be the spur to redoubled work for awareness by the American people of their grave responsibilities.

Mirror of World Opinion

Faith Is Reborn

A Missoula boy in the Navy, Wilbur Clover, is rescued after three days on a raft in the Pacific following the sinking of the warship on which he was serving. This, he says in a letter to his parents, was an "awful experience, which only our faith in a living God brought us through."

Wilbur Clover is typical of millions of young Americans in the fighting forces. There is nothing of the agnostic in him. He is not a skeptic. He knows that there is a living God and he believes that God saved him and his companions. . . .

When circumstances overwhelm them, Americans still turn to God. The dangerous stage of anti-religion is passing, may have passed. We are becoming again a nation of Christians. And that will save us, from ourselves and from the dark forces that for a time threatened to overwhelm the world, from the degenerate materialism we were accepting so cynically. American faith is being reborn. Young Wilbur Clover is a sign of this. —*The Daily Missoulian*, Missoula, Mont.

The Wide Horizon

Two Stars Must Be Added

By Roland Hall Sharp

On the occasion of the award of a Maria Moors Cabot Prize to The Christian Science Monitor for promoting friendship in the Western Hemisphere, the Monitor's Staff Correspondent on Latin - American Affairs traces the growth of hemisphere solidarity as he has seen it unfold.

Six trips into South America since 1938 awaken many memories . . . much gratitude for the steady strengthening of inter-American friendship . . . more stories and impressions than can be told . . . and over all an awareness than this America of ripening fields holds in trust many of mankind's highest hopes. . . .

Cold winds blew on that morning in January, 1938, when the plane warmed its motors at East Boston Airport.

The United States lay rolled in its blankets, largely heedless of the rising storm.

Brazil, so the headlines warned, had just gone Fascist.

Nazis, bold with the surge of their coming Blitzkrieg in Europe, were driving deep wedges into South American trade, politics, and culture. Storm troopers drilled secretly.

In the German School at San José, Costa Rica, kindergarten teacher Gerda Flieger—fresh from the Reich—raised her right arm in the Nazi salute. Juan and Maria of some of the best Costa Rican families raised theirs as they trooped home for lunch.

Over marshlands of mutual ignorance in the Americas hung fogs of misunderstanding.

So began 1938.

* * *

At Lima as the same year drew to its close, a measurable improvement in hemisphere understanding had appeared. The Declaration of Lima laid the groundwork for mutual self-defense of the American nations.

Argentina stood out as dissenter-in-chief, but finally signed when its formulas had been partly fused into the text.

Lima's memories include none more meaningful than the little Peruvian girl, among hosts of villagers, greeting the delegates from far beyond their own land with bouquets on the day set aside for a short trip into the Andes. Those Peruvians of the interior, so eager, so sincerely representative of the people, gave warmth and meaning to the resolutions of Lima.

Under the first impact of September of 1939, with Britain and France standing alone before the Nazi onrush, even the Argentine delegates to the First Consultation of American Foreign Ministers came to Panama without reservations. America was in danger.

At that time the emphasis remained on neutrality. Panama attempted to erect a watery wall around the hemisphere. War was to be kept out of a "Safety Zone" extending roughly 300 miles from every American coast, in some cases 1,500 miles wide.

France fell, and America's sea-wall collapsed.

At Havana in midsummer heat of 1940, the first tangible steps were taken toward joint action against fifth columns. The Argentine delegates had reverted to a stand-off attitude, insisting that even then the danger to America was not great. Most of the other countries thought otherwise.

In one of those illuminating moments that sums up a situation and casts a searchlight into the future, Mauricio Nabuco of the Brazilian delegation accurately foretold what has since occurred. The United States he saw as incomprehensibly sleeping. Most of Latin America he saw at the side of the United States when the decision should be made.

* * *

During another swing around South America early in 1941 with a party invited by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, it became evident that Argentina and Chile were holding back. Brazil was giving short shrift to the Hitlerites. The counter-measures against Nazi subversion dated back to 1938, although not much was known of how far Brazil had gone, until President Vargas and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, were ready to come out openly on the side of the United States.

Brazil's courageous stand at the conference in Rio de Janeiro after Pearl Harbor; Mexico's entry into the war, followed by Brazil's entry; Costa Rica's closing of the German School; the unbroken hemisphere front down to Argentina and Chile—these round out the picture and point to tomorrow's challenge. As Dr. Ezequiel Padillo, Mexican Foreign Minister, put it in the healing imagery of his eloquence at Rio, the two southernmost stars must "come out clear and strong in the Constellation of America."

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